

II.—*Description of some New or Little Known South African Mutillidæ in the Collection of the South African Museum.*
—By L. PÉRINGUEY, Assistant Director.

THE number of described South African species, exclusive of two which are in synonymy, and one the identity of which is dubious, is 49. Twenty-three of these are represented in the Cabinet. I am now giving the description of 87 more, which I have reason to believe have not been described hitherto, with perhaps the exception of 2, the description of which I have not been able to procure.

So far as is now known the recorded South African species exceed by 12 the Mutillidæ of British India, including Ceylon and Burma.

The two sexes of 9 species only out of 139 are ascertained ; it is, however, probable that 20 males described singly by different authors, myself included, will prove to be identical with females already known.

Bingham describes both sexes of 5 species only in his 'Fauna of British India,' London, 1897, out of 120 species known to occur there. This goes to prove that it is not only in South Africa that little attention or observation has been paid to that family of Hymenoptera.

In South Africa the sexes of the following species are now known with certainty :

Mutilla thyone, Pér., bred from the cocoons of a Clythrid beetle by Dr. H. Brauns.

M. sycorax, Sm., bred by myself from the mud-nests of *Pelopæus spirifer*.

M. capicola, Pér., caught *in copulâ* by myself.

M. galanthis, Pér., caught *in copulâ* by myself.

M. capensis, Sauss., caught *in copulâ* by myself.

M. purpurata, Sm., caught *in copulâ* by Dr. H. Brauns.

M. speculatrix, Sm., caught *in copulâ* by Dr. Purcell, Mr. R. Lightfoot, and myself.

M. helle, Pér., both sexes found drowned in a pool of water, still adhering to one another.

M. aglaëa, Pér., bred by Dr. H. Brauns from the nest of a *Ceratina*.

It is also most probable that *Mutilla angulata*, Sm., is the male of *M. horrida*, Sm., and that the males of *M. tecmessa* and *M. agave* are what I believe them to be, but I have some doubt as to the identity of the male of *M. themis*, although both sexes were sent to me as having been caught *in coitû*; *M. exaltata*, Sm., might also prove to be the male of *M. aleyone*, Pér.

It is difficult to estimate the number of South African species, but I think that it will be probably double the one now known. Dr. H. Brauns, who is one of the few entomologists who have paid special attention in South Africa to the collecting of the Order, has collected in the vicinity of Port Elizabeth no less than 45 species. In my rare collecting trips I have found an abundance of them on the edge of the Karroo, while Namaqualand, Damaraland, and neighbouring territories, have not yet been searched systematically for that special group of parasitic insects.

In spite of their great resemblance all the world over, there is a difference in the general appearance and colouring of the forms from the western parts of South Africa and from the eastern ones; that difference is not so well marked as in other Orders, but yet it is noticeable, and will doubtless be more apparent when more species have been collected.

For facilitating the identification I have divided the species in different groups according to the disposition or absence of the abdominal bands or spots. This arrangement may prove to be only provisional, but I have found it so far to fail less egregiously than the others I have attempted.

ORDER HYMENOPTERA.

TRIBE FOSSORES.

FAMILY MUTILLIDÆ.

GEN. APTEROGYNA, Latreille,
Gen. Crust. & Insect., iv., 1809, p. 121.

Synopsis of Species.

♀ Head, thorax, legs, and basal segments of abdomen pale
testaceous *A. cybele.*

♀ Posterior part of the head, thorax, and first abdominal
segment testaceous red; legs fuscous *A. clymene.*

♂ Black, with the two basal abdominal segments, the an-
tennæ and legs red *A. mnemosina.*

APTEROGYNA CYBELE.

Female.—Head, antennæ, thorax, first abdominal segment and legs testaceous red, the other abdominal segments black; the whole body is clothed with long pale hairs; head striolate in the centre and clothed besides the hairs with a very short, silky pubescence; prothorax subparallel laterally and separated from the mesothorax by a very distinct transverse groove, mesothorax hexagonal, meta-thorax sloping, the posterior part with a sharp ridge, emarginate in the middle; first abdominal segment very rugose, the second, third, and sixth distinctly striolate, the fourth and fifth smooth; the third, fourth, and fifth have a narrow margin of moderately dense, silky, whitish hairs; ventral carina of the basal segment very short and dentiform. Length 6-12 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Worcester, Namaqualand).

Allied to *A. savignyi* from Egypt.

APTEROGYNA CLIMENE.

Female.—Resembles very much *A. cybele*, but the colour of the thorax and first abdominal segment is redder; the head is infusate

laterally and in front and is occasionally quite black; the legs are black, or piceous black, and the sculpture of the thorax and abdomen consists of deeper punctures, and in the latter the striolation is more distinct and the intervals are almost longitudinal on the second and third segments. Length 6–13 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Cape Town, Namaqualand, Port Elizabeth).

Like the preceding one, this species varies much in size, and in the larger examples the punctures and the striolation are much more striking. The large examples resemble *A. mutilloides* from India.

APTEROGYNA MNEMOSINA.

Male.—Head, thorax, and the four apical abdominal segments black; metathorax with a ferruginous patch above the posterior declivity; first and second joints of abdomen red; antennæ and legs testaceous red; the whole body clothed with short, very dense greyish hairs; head small, thickly pubescent, eyes not emarginate; thorax roughly punctured, metathorax with two median grooves diverging from the apex to the base, scutellum much raised, posterior declivity truncate; abdomen closely punctured, second segment narrowly grooved from base to apex in the middle, third segment also with a narrow shallow median line, and fringed with a greyish dense pubescence, the other apical three segments clothed with the same pubescence which has a silky, whitish sheen laterally; wings hyaline with the nervures and the stigma brown and a sub-apical brown patch reaching from the upper margin to one-third of the width. Length 15 mm.

Hab. Damaraland (Walfish Bay).

Size and shape of *A. globularia*, Fabr., but otherwise coloured; the antennæ are much more filiform, the abdomen is closely punctured instead of being striolate, and the second and third segments are not grooved in the dorsal part in *A. globularia*.

GEN. MUTILLA, Linn.,
Syst. Natur., Ed. 10A, 1758, pp. 343, 582.

(FEMALES AND MALES.)

FIRST DIVISION.

Synopsis of Species.

BASAL ABDOMINAL SEGMENT LONG OR VERY LONG, NODOSE AT APEX.

A³.—DORSAL PART OF ABDOMINAL SEGMENTS HAVING APICAL BANDS OF WHITE OR ORANGE HAIRS, BUT NO MEDIAN PATCH ON THE SECOND SEGMENT.

a⁴. First abdominal segment long, petiolate.

b³. First abdominal segment banded, bands non-interrupted.

♀ Thorax subhexagonal, more attenuate from the median part to the apex than in the anterior part, ferruginous red; head and abdomen black, first segment equal in size in both sexes, intermediate and posterior tibiæ with only one submedian spine	} <i>capicola.</i>
♂ Prothorax and mesothorax red, metathorax black, subquadrate; second abdominal segment without any ventral carina	

a³. First abdominal segment very long.

b². Two basal segments banded.

♀ Thorax subhexagonal and very much attenuate in the posterior part, median part with a lateral, conical tubercle; apical band of the second abdominal segment produced in the middle in the shape of a narrow triangle reaching to about one-third of the length; tibiæ with only two spines } *acroë.*

♀ Body entirely black, elongate, thorax similar in shape to that of the preceding species, apical band of first segment interrupted laterally } *syriax.*

a². First abdominal segment very long and slender in the male, moderately long in the female.

b¹. Three basal segments banded.

♀ Thorax diagonal laterally from the anterior angle to about one-third of the length, outer sides subparallel, basal part nearly as broad as the apical one; head and abdomen black; thorax ferruginous red	} <i>galanthis.</i>
♂ Whole upper part of the thorax red, metathorax a little attenuate behind	

A².—DORSAL PART OF ABDOMINAL SEGMENTS WITH MEDIAN APICAL PATCHES AND BAND.

a¹. First abdominal segment very long in the male, sessile in the female.

♀ Thorax very long, hexagonal, black with a large dorsal reddish patch; first and second abdominal segments with a small apical white patch, second segment bright red, third segment clothed with a pubescent band hardly interrupted in the centre; tibiæ with a supra-apical spine *eurydice.*

♀ Thorax long, angular laterally; abdomen red with the apex of the second segment, the third and fifth black, third and fourth clothed with a white band, basal one with a central patch *danaë.*

A¹.—ABDOMINAL SEGMENTS WITHOUT WHITE BAND OR SPOT.
(No female.)

(FEMALES AND MALES.)

SECOND DIVISION.

C².—BASAL SEGMENT SUBSESSILE OR SESSILE IN THE FEMALE AND IN THE MALE.

A⁶.—NO BAND OR SPOT ON THE ABDOMINAL SEGMENTS.

♀ Light testaceous, covered with a short, dense flavescient pubescence; head and apical joints of antennæ black; thorax sub-parallel *polyxene.*

A⁵.—ABDOMINAL SEGMENTS WITH BANDS, BUT NO SPOT.

*a*⁹. The second abdominal segment with an interrupted band.

*a*⁸. The two basal abdominal segments with a band, non-interrupted. (No female.)

♀ Head with three very distinct ocelli; thorax truncate at apex, much constricted laterally in the middle with the posterior part produced triangularly on each side, disk with a sharp spine at about the scutellary part *erigone.*

♀ Thorax narrowing from apex to base, where it is one-fourth narrower, anterior angles sharp, outer sides slightly sinuate at about one-fourth of the length and having three sharp and very distinct lateral spines from the median part to the top of the declivity *evadne.*

*a*⁷. The three basal abdominal segments with a white band, non-interrupted.

*b*². Bands straight.

♀ Thorax parallel, not narrower at base than at apex, outer sides with five short teeth, two of which are formed by the anterior and posterior angles, posterior part truncate perpendicularly, top of the declivity with a sharp, short tooth on each side and one in the middle, sides serrulate *althæa.*

♀ Thorax a little sloping in the anterior part, and diagonally attenuate from the anterior angle to the base, where it is narrowed to about half the width, sides subserrate, not emarginate; tibiæ spinose *alcis.*

♀ Thorax subhexagonal, median part aculate, anterior part not incised, or hardly so laterally, posterior part one-third narrower at base than the apex, declivity subtruncate, sides of thorax not serrulate, first abdominal segment subelongate, petiolate; tibiae with one or two submedian spines *baucis*.

♀ Thorax truncate and serrulate at apex, straight laterally from one-third of the length and tridentate, attenuated from there to the declivity in the shape of a broadly truncate cone, outer sides carinate and serrulate to the very base, declivity abrupt *latona*.

♀ Thorax long, straight laterally, but with the posterior part narrowed but also straight, abdomen oblong, first segment as wide at apex as the base of the second, which is very slightly ampliate in the middle *aglaë*.

♀ Thorax truncate at apex, parallel laterally for one-third of the length, and with four short teeth, narrowed from there to the declivity, which is very abrupt, sides serrulate, abdomen pyriform *ilythia*.

*b*¹. Bands triangular on the first and second segments.

♀ Thorax deeply incised laterally at about one-third of the length, parallel from there to the perpendicular declivity, deeply foveate with the intervals distinctly carinate from apex to base; head striolate, first basal segment entirely covered by a triangular patch, that of the second segment produced triangularly towards the median part which it does not reach *callirhoë*.

♀ Thorax similar in shape to that of *M. callirhoë*, but not so deeply foveate, and with the intervals also raised but not carinate longitudinally, first basal segment with a narrow apical band; head with two distinct ocelli *glauce*.

♀ Thorax similar in shape to that of the two preceding species, and similar in sculpture to that of *M. glauce*; band on first abdominal segment broadly triangular, that on the second segment produced in a broad triangle, the point of which reaches the median part; head without ocelli *electra*.

*a*⁶. The three first basal segments of abdomen banded, band on third segment interrupted in the middle. (No female.)

1.

C¹.—ABDOMEN SESSILE IN BOTH SEXES.

Thorax incised laterally at a short distance from the apex, parallel from there to the declivity which is perpendicular, deeply foveate with the intervals carinate.

♀ Head not quite as broad as the thorax, dark with a small ferruginous round patch on the vertex, pubescent band of abdomen white *callisto*.

♀ Head broader than the thorax, red with the anterior part black, abdominal bands bright orange } *tecnessa.*
 ♂ Black, with the prothorax and mesothorax, scutellum and tegulae red; mesothorax with two conspicuous longitudinal grooves

♀ Head extremely large, mandibles very long, and with a long, sharp, incurved tooth on the superior and inferior margin at about the median part; thorax very sharply angulate in the anterior part, and bisinuate laterally, posterior angle also angular } *helle.*
 ♂ Head not so broad as thorax, transverse quadrate; body black, with the exception of the metathorax, scutellum, and tegulae, which are red }

*a*⁵. The three first basal segments of abdomen banded, band of the second abdominal segment emarginate in the anterior part, or interrupted in the centre.

♀ Thorax broadest in the anterior part, incised at about one-fourth of the length, subparallel from there to the posterior declivity; abdominal bands yellow, apical band of the second segment emarginate in the centre } *bernice.*

♀ Thorax very sloping diagonally on each side at apex, subparallel laterally for two-thirds of the length, and amplified in the posterior part for the remaining third; abdominal bands white, the one on the second segment incised in the middle in the shape of a **V** } *purpurata.*

♀ Thorax truncate at apex, parallel or nearly so laterally for half the length, gradually amplified from there to the declivity which is perpendicular, with the upper margin and the sides distinctly denticulate; central part only of apex of first segment banded, second segment with two nearly coalescent patches in the middle, band on third segment non-interrupted } *antiopce.*

*a*⁴. Bands on the second and third segments interrupted in the centre. (No female.)

*a*³. The four basal segments of abdomen with non-interrupted bands.

♀ Thorax gradually narrowed from apex to base, very slightly sinuate in the middle, truncate behind with the sides of the declivity not serrate; tibiae non-spinose } *taygete.*

*a*². The four intermediate abdominal segments with a non-interrupted band, basal and apical ones without.

♀ Thorax gradually narrowed laterally from apex to base, where it is less broad by one-fourth, a rounded projection a little before the median part; abdomen pyriform; tibiae without spines . . . } *melete.*

♀ Thorax subparallel, a little broader at base than at apex, not emarginate laterally; abdomen pyriform; tibiae spinose . . . } *ariadna.*

*a*¹. The five basal segments of abdomen with a non-interrupted band.

♀ Thorax with an ante-median, very distinct lateral blunt projection narrowed from there to the declivity, where it is only half as wide as the apex, which is slightly sloping on each side with the angle sharp, sides of the declivity serrulate; bands yellowish, the one on the second segment dilated triangularly in the median part *cassiope*.

A⁴.—ABDOMINAL SEGMENTS BANDED, SECOND SEGMENT WITH A MORE OR LESS OVATE SPOT.

*a*². The three basal segments banded.

Thorax long, subparallel, slightly bisinuate laterally, a little broader at base than at apex; abdomen subpedunculate, bands and spot on the second segment orange-yellow, the spot elongate, median and basal; tibiæ spinose *omphale*.

Thorax long, nearly straight laterally; abdomen subsessile, oblong, second segment not ampliate, spot ovate, situated near the base, bands and spot white; tibiæ without spines *thyone*.

Thorax gradually attenuate from apex to base; abdomen slightly subpedunculate, spot on the second segment connected with the band on the first segment; tibiæ spinose *leda*.

Thorax gradually amplified laterally to about the median part and gradually narrowed from there to the declivity, which has a conspicuous median tubercle on the upper margin, spot elongate, apical, bands on the second and third segments twice interrupted.. *anna*.

Thorax parallel, spot subbasal, basal segment not banded; tibiæ spinose *ceto*.

Thorax straight laterally but a little narrower at base than at apex, first segment banded, spot elongato-ovate, nearly median; tibiæ not spinose *iris*.

Thorax gradually amplified laterally from apex to base, slightly emarginate in the centre, spot central; tibiæ not spinose.. . . . *melpomene*.

Thorax parallel, second segment with an elongato-ovate median patch and a lateral not dense patch on each side of it *hecuba*.

*a*¹. Basal segment with a patch instead of a band, third segment only with an uninterrupted band.

Thorax parallel, patch on the second segment round, median . . . *alcyone*.

A³.—ABDOMEN WITH TWO MEDIAN SPOTS ON SECOND SEGMENT.

*a*³. No band or spot on the first segment.

*b*². Head not broader than the thorax.

*c*². Without antennal tubercles.

*d*¹. Third abdominal segment banded, band not interrupted in the centre.

♀ Thorax long and slender, sloping on each side at apex, attenuated laterally from apex to base, yellowish in the anterior part, black in the posterior, the two spots on second segment set close to one another, flavescent, band on third segment white *circe*.

76. Band interrupted in the centre.

♀ Thorax long and slender, a little attenuate at both ends, deeply incised laterally towards the median part, both ends of incision tuberculate }
 ♂ Black; abdomen with a lateral white band broadly interrupted in the middle on all segments but the first, the bands on second segment invading it all round, and leaving only one hexagonal, denuded, central patch } *themis*.

♀ Thorax long, sloping on each side at apex, straight laterally, striolate.. .. . *persephone*.

Thorax short, truncate at apex, straight laterally, slightly tuberculate along the upper edge of the declivity *calypso*.

75. Third and fourth segments banded, bands interrupted in the middle.

Thorax long, sloping on each side at apex, straight laterally .. *penelope*.

74. Two lateral patches on second, third, and fourth segments

Thorax amplified laterally from apex to base and emarginate laterally for half the length, a lateral patch on the third and fourth segments disconnected from the outer margin *thyas*.

61. Head broader than the thorax.

c1. With antennal tubercles.

d3. Bands not interrupted, third abdominal segment banded.

Head very large, thorax as broad at base as at apex but sinuate laterally.. .. . *ino*.

Third and fourth abdominal segments banded; head moderately large, rounded behind; thorax with anterior angles projecting, emarginate laterally but as broad at base as at apex *acrisione*.

d2. Third, fourth, and fifth abdominal segments banded.

Head very large, base deeply emarginate; thorax parallel, short.. *niobe*.

Head very large, base not emarginate; thorax moderately long with the anterior angles very sharp and projecting, median part sinuate laterally *bellona*.

Head very large, base slightly emarginate; thorax aculeate laterally in the anterior part, short, narrowly incised laterally in the middle *pasiphaë*.

d1. All five posterior abdominal segments banded.

Head very large, truncate at base; thorax short, parallel, spots in the second segment transverse and nearly contiguous in the centre *perse*.

a2. Basal segment of abdomen with a median apical spot, second one with an apical spot, bands or spots on the other segments, no antennal tubercle.

c³. Third abdominal segment banded.

b². Head deeply scrobiculate, not broader than the thorax.

Thorax deeply incised laterally in the anterior part, nearly straight from there to the base.

Thorax moderately short, deeply foveate, intervals of foveæ raised, sharp, upper margin of declivity not denticulate.. .. . *andromeda*.

Thorax subelongate, intervals of foveæ subcarinate longitudinally in the median part, upper margin of declivity serrate *arsinoë*.

Thorax distinctly carinate longitudinally in the central part of the disk, upper margin of the declivity conspicuously denticulate .. *hecate*.

b¹. Head striolate, broader than the thorax, the latter distinctly carinate longitudinally.

Thorax as broad as long, incised latterly in the anterior part, and slightly ampliate from there to the base, where it is a little broader than the anterior part.

Head not very much broader *artemis*.

Head broader than the thorax, the latter short, parallel *parca*.

c². The four intermediate segments with an apical, median patch.

Head as broad as thorax, the latter short, carinate longitudinally, the carinæ a little wavy behind *agave*.

c¹. All abdominal segments banded, including the first.

Thorax parallel, first basal segment with a broad yellow band interrupted in the middle, second joint with an elongate supra-lateral patch reaching from the base to a little short of the apex, and with a narrow flavescent, apical fringe, all the other segments clothed with a flavescent pubescence *cydippe*.

A².—ABDOMEN WITH AN APICAL AND TWO LATERAL OR MEDIAN PATCHES ON THE SECOND SEGMENT.

Thorax elongate, attenuate laterally in the posterior part, and having a distinct lateral ante-median tubercle; abdomen subpetiolate; second segment with two comma-shaped patches near the base and two round, supra-apical ones, and one on each side along the lateral margin, fourth and fifth segments with a median patch *terpsichore*.

Thorax short, subparallel, second abdominal segment with a narrow subapical flavescent patch and two supra-lateral ones in the middle, third segment with a median patch, the other posterior segments banded.. .. . *pandora*.

A¹.—ABDOMEN SESSILE, BASAL SEGMENT WITH TWO LATERAL PATCHES.

a². Second segment with a patch on each side.

♀ Thorax nearly parallel, briefly incised and tridentate in the middle; first abdominal segment straight laterally; tibiæ with one row of spines *tisiphone.*

♀ Thorax subparallel laterally, but a little narrowed from the median part to the declivity, serrulate and not incised; band on second segment narrowly interrupted in the centre; tibiæ with a double row of spines *chione.*

♀ Thorax subparallel laterally for three-fourths of the length, and with a conspicuous ante-median tooth, a little narrowed towards the base, and with the lateral angles produced in a long, sharp, conical tooth *clitho.*

*a*¹. Second and third segments with a lateral patch.

♀ Thorax subparallel and slightly incised and serrate laterally; band on the second segment reduced to two apical patches on each side of the median part *megaera.*

(MALES.)

FIRST DIVISION.

BASAL ABDOMINAL SEGMENT LONG OR VERY LONG, NODOSE AT APEX.

A³.—DORSAL PART OF ABDOMINAL SEGMENTS HAVING APICAL BANDS OF WHITE OR ORANGE HAIRS, BUT NO MEDIAN PATCH ON THE SECOND SEGMENT.

- a*³. First abdominal segment long, petiolate.
- b*³. First segment banded, bands not interrupted.

Prothorax and mesothorax red; metathorax black, subquadrate; second abdominal segment with two diverging carinæ *mnemosides.*

- b*². Two basal segments banded.
- b*¹. The three basal segments banded.

Prothorax, dorsal part of mesothorax and scutellum red; basal segment of abdomen very broadly petiolate. *maja.*

First abdominal segment very long and slender in the male, moderately long in the female.

Thorax entirely red, with the pectus black; tibiæ with a double row of slender spines. *byblis.*

Thorax black with the dorsal part and sides of the prothorax, the dorsal part of the mesothorax and the scutellum red; tibiæ without spines *phylira.*

Thorax black with the dorsal part of the mesothorax and the scutellum red.

Eyes large, projecting, cheeks straight, aculeate at tip, space between the eye and the basal angle very short; tibiæ spinose .. *alcithoë*.

Eyes not projecting, head elongate behind the eyes; tibiæ not spinose *egeria*.

Thorax entirely red; tibiæ with a double row of long spines, basal joint of the hind tarsi dilated, compressed, and diagonally truncate at tip *procne*.

Thorax black, mesothorax and scutellum very dark ferruginous, thorax diagonal and aculeate laterally, abdominal bands flavescens; tibiæ without spines *athis*.

Head and thorax black; abdomen very dark cyaneous, almost black, second abdominal segment with a ventral, median raised line *deiopeia*.

First abdominal segment very long in the male, subsessile in the female.

♂ Black, with the dorsal and lateral part of the prothorax and mesothorax and the scutellum red; thorax sloping and aculeate; tibiæ without spines *capensis*.

A².—DORSAL PART OF THE ABDOMINAL SEGMENTS WITH MEDIAN APICAL PATCHES AND BAND. (No males.)

A¹.—ABDOMINAL SEGMENTS WITHOUT WHITE BAND OR SPOT.

♂ Light brick-red; abdomen fuscous with the exception of the first segment which is long and petiolate; eyes very large *semcle*.

♂ Totally pale flavescens, second, third, and sometimes fourth segments of abdomen with a fuscous narrow margin, first joint very long, eyes very large *tlisbc*.

SECOND DIVISION.

BASAL ABDOMINAL SEGMENT SUBELONGATE, SUBPETIOLATE, OR SUBSESSILE IN THE MALE.

A⁶.—NO BAND OR SPOT ON THE ABDOMINAL SEGMENTS.

Head and thorax bluish black, abdomen cyaneous, tegulæ dark ferruginous, metathorax with a short, moderately broad, sinuate groove with raised edges *amalthæa*.

Similar in shape, size, and colour, but the mesothorax, scutellum, and tegulæ are dark red *gorge*.

The second basal segment only with an uninterrupted band.

A⁵.—ABDOMINAL SEGMENTS WITH BANDS BUT NO SPOT.

a⁶. The third abdominal segment with an uninterrupted band.

♂ Black, clothed with a dense, dark pubescence, flavescens on the head and prothorax, scutellum produced behind in a horizontal, dentiform process on each side, apical part of the first segment and the whole of the third clothed with a white silky band; ventral part of second segment with three carinae *acidalia*.

Basal segment without any band.

♂ Black, first and second segments of abdomen red, edged with a narrow apical black border, third segment with a white band; ventral carina of first segment produced in a vertical spine at apex; prothorax clothed with a white pubescence, metathorax not pubescent *cloantha*.

Prothorax not clothed with a white pubescence, metathorax densely pubescent at base *tyro*.

Prothorax with a white pubescence, ventral carina not spinose, the two basal segments with an uninterrupted band *speculatrix*.

♂ Black, with the mesothorax and scutellum brick-red, apical band of the second segment very narrow *hermione*.

a⁴. The three basal segments with an uninterrupted band.

♂ Black, with the metathorax red, prothorax with a dense greyish band, ventral part of the abdominal segment with a sharp, median ridge reaching from the base to the median part; eyes not emarginate *appias*.

Totally black, eyes deeply emarginate, joints of antennae thick, subserrulate *cinchreis*.

a¹. Band on the second and third segments interrupted in the middle.

Black, tegulae red, bands orange-yellow *hippolythe*.

A⁴.—ABDOMINAL SEGMENTS BANDED, SECOND SEGMENT WITH A MORE OR LESS OVATE SPOT.

a². The three basal segments banded.

Black, with a white band on the prothorax, the ovate spot on the second segment broad, median and basal *nyctimene*.

A³.—ABDOMEN WITH TWO MEDIAN SPOTS ON SECOND SEGMENT.

d². Third abdominal segment banded.

e². Band not interrupted.

Black, with red thorax; no wings, head very large, tegulæ quite rudimentary, no trace of ocelli *proserpina*.

A².—ABDOMEN WITH AN APICAL AND TWO LATERAL OR MEDIAN PATCHES ON THE SECOND SEGMENT. (No males.)

A¹.—ABDOMEN SESSILE, BASAL SEGMENT WITH TWO LATERAL PATCHES.

b. Second and third segment with a lateral patch.

Black; prothorax and mesothorax and scutellum red, posterior angles of thorax very sharp and projecting, first, third and fourth abdominal segments with a lateral white patch on each side . . . *erinnys*.

FIRST DIVISION.

I.

(FEMALES AND MALES.)

MUTILLA CAPICOLA.

Female.—Head, antennæ, abdomen, legs, and tarsi black, thorax dark ferruginous red; head slightly attenuate laterally, but with the sides straight and the posterior angles well defined, broader than long, and as broad as the base of the prothorax, posterior margin straight, very closely and deeply scrobiculate, pilose in front and underneath, pubescent only in the posterior part; eyes subovate, large, prominent; prothorax straight at base, gradually amplified and rounded from the basal outer angle to about the median part, which is about one-fifth broader than the base, narrowed diagonally from there to the moderately abrupt apical dehiscence, where it is only one-half as broad as the apex, deeply and closely foveate, set with long, black bristles, convex and having three lateral sub-median tubercles, the posterior one of which is a little sharp and situated at about the median part, the other two are elongate and hardly prominent; abdomen covered with long, black hairs, turning to greyish underneath, first segment moderately long, strongly petiolate, spinose laterally at base, scrobiculate and with a moderately broad apical silky white band, second segment globose and covered with deep, sub-elongate foveæ, the intervals of which are raised, sharp, and form longitudinal sub-undulating lines, apical margin with a narrow band of white hairs all round, apex of the third and fourth segments fringed underneath with a short, greyish pubescence; abdominal carina of the first segment aculeate at base;

intermediate and posterior tibiæ with only one median spine on each side of the outer groove. Length 7–10½ mm.

Male.—Similar to the female in sculpture and colour, except that the metathorax is black, and is also more broadly foveate than in the anterior part; the shape and size of the abdomen and head are similar, the carina of the first abdominal segment identical; the eyes are not emarginate and the intermediate and posterior legs are not spinose outwardly; wings hyaline at base, infusate in the median part, and fuscous at tip. Length 9–10 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Cape Town, Port Elizabeth).

MUTILLA BEROË.

Female.—Black, set with long, moderately dense hairs, black on the upper part, greyish white underneath, whole thorax ferruginous red; head sub-quadrate behind and a little attenuate in front of the eyes, one-fourth less broad than the apex of the thorax, closely scrobiculate, eyes ovate, prominent; thorax slightly rounded in the anterior margin, with the outer sides amplified sub-diagonally as far as the median part, which has a somewhat sharp but not much developed tubercle and diagonally narrowed from there towards the apex, which is truncate and narrower than the base by one-third and than the median part by one-half of the width; it is closely and equally scrobiculate all over, the median tubercle is preceded by two blunt, elongated ones, and the sides of the hind part are sub-serrate; first abdominal segment aculeate laterally, moderately long, petiolate, the petiole long, one-fourth the width of the second segment, covered alike with very much elongated, narrow and shallow foveæ with the intervals smooth, narrow and sharp, apical part with a broad silky white band covering a third of the petiole, second segment with a narrow band of similar texture produced in a triangle in the centre, outer side of the third segment with a short white patch, continued in the under part in a band, as is also the one on the second segment; intermediate and posterior tibiæ with two single spines outwardly; abdominal carina produced in a sharp tooth at the apex. Length 15 mm.

Hab. Zambesia (Salisbury).

MUTILLA SYRINX.

Female.—Slender, totally black, clothed with a brief, faintly white pubescence, hairs moderately dense, black; head broader somewhat than the apical part of the thorax, shagreened all over, eyes large, very convex, posterior part of the head a little narrowed laterally behind the eyes, posterior angles

not much rounded; thorax long, slender, hexagonal, very much attenuate in the posterior part, not tuberculate in the median part laterally, declivous behind and covered with closely set, rough but small punctures; abdomen petiolate, the node of the first segment roughly shagreened and having an apical, silky white patch, second segment elongato-ovate, covered with closely set, deep, non-confluent punctures and having at apex a narrow band of white; ventral carina emarginate in the centre and acute at both ends; intermediate segments not fringed with greyish or whitish hairs underneath; tibiæ with one submedian spine. Length 10 mm.

As slender as *M. curydice*, and not unlike in general facies, but the colour is very different, and there are no ventral carinæ on the second segment.

Hab. Natal (Estcourt).

MUTILLA GALANTHIS.

Female.—Head, antennæ, thorax, tibiæ, and tarsi dark ferruginous red; head slightly attenuate laterally behind the eyes, but with the sides straight and the posterior margin slightly sinuate, as broad as the base of the prothorax, very rugose and briefly pilose, eyes sub-ovate, prominent; prothorax nearly straight at base, slightly amplified laterally from the apical angle to one-third of the length, and slightly narrowed from there to the posterior declivity which is very abrupt, hardly convex, deeply scrobiculate with the intervals of the metathorax tuberculiform, outer sides angular at about the third part of the length; abdomen covered with long, greyish hairs, first segment moderately long, strongly petiolate, briefly spinose laterally at base, rugose and with a moderately broad, apical, silky white patch, second segment ovate, covered with shallow, narrow, elongated punctures with the intervals slightly raised, apical margin with a narrow white band, third segment almost entirely covered by a similar white band; outer groove of the intermediate and posterior legs with a double row of spines; abdominal carina of first segment dentate at tip.

Allied to the preceding species owing to the shape of the abdomen, the first segment of which is very distinctly petiolate; the shape of the prothorax is different, and the third segment of the abdomen has a white, very short lateral band, wanting in *M. capicola*; the intermediate and posterior legs have a double series of spines, instead of a solitary one. Length 5 mm.

Male.—Similar in shape and sculpture to the female; the colour of the thorax is brighter red, and the base of the first abdominal segment is also red; but the metathorax is not tuberculate even

laterally; the mesothorax has apparently no longitudinal groove; wings subhyaline at base, infuscate at tip; eyes not emarginate; intermediate and posterior tibiæ without spines.

Closely allied to the male of *M. capicola*, but the head, which is nearly as long as broad, instead of being broader than long has the posterior angles rounded; the whole of the upper part of the thorax is bright red instead of the metathorax being black, and the punctures on the abdomen are in both sexes shallower and narrower, and the intervals only very slightly raised. Length 8 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Cape Town, Port Elizabeth).

MUTILLA EURYDICE.

Female.—Slender, head and thorax black, the latter with a hexagonal reddish patch on the dorsal part covering two-thirds of the disk, basal part of the first and third segments and nearly the whole of the second one bright red, shining; legs and antennæ piceous; head very declivous in the anterior part, eyes long, very convex, posterior angles rounded; it is slightly broader than the apical part of the thorax, clothed, as is also the thorax, with a greyish decumbent pubescence and a few hairs, and covered with closely set, moderately deep punctures; thorax long, gradually dilated laterally from the anterior angle to about one-third of the length, where it is bituberculated, and gradually narrowed from there to the declivity, where it is only one-fourth of the width of the median part, deeply scrobiculate, declivity sloping and also scrobiculate, but less broadly; abdomen petiolate, first segment deeply pitted and with a central elongate silky white patch on the node, second segment long, oblong, very little pubescent, shining, red, narrowly edged with black at apex, and with a small, median ovate, apical white patch, third segment with a broad white band; ventral carina long, dentiform at base, second segment with a median ridge dentiform at tip and reaching to about one-third of the length and a longer but equally sharp carina on each side; legs slender, nearly glabrous, tibiæ without spines, femora very long. Length $10\frac{1}{2}$ – $12\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Damaraland (Walfish Bay).

MUTILLA DANAË.

Female.—Head and thorax very dark ferruginous; dorsal part of thorax ferruginous red; abdomen red, with the apical part of the second one and the four following black; antennæ sub-rufescent, legs piceous red, basal joint of fore tarsi with three long, outward spines, second one with one; head elongato-quadrate with eyes large and protruding, space between the eye and the basal part

short, outer angle rounded; it is thickly clothed with a greyish pubescence; thorax long, truncate at apex, diagonal laterally from the outer angle to a short distance from the middle, the ampliation ending in a blunt tubercle, gradually narrowed from there to the declivity, where it is one-fourth narrower than at the tip, the outer margins are subcarinate, and the disk deeply foveolate; abdomen elongato-ovate, petiolate, first segment with a by no means dense apical fringe of slightly flavescent hairs, the second segment is covered with broad foveæ, the fourth and fifth segments are clothed with a flavescent band; the ventral carina of the first segment is emarginate in the middle and dentate at apex, second joint with a short, basal median carina; tibiæ spinose. Length $8\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Namaqualand).

In colour this species approximates *M. imitatrix*, Sm., but is at once distinguished by the shape of the thorax, which is straight laterally, deeply emarginate in the middle, and equally broad at base and apex in *M. imitatrix*; in *M. danaë* the second segment is foveate, instead of being very closely punctured.

MUTILLA POLYXENE.

Female.—Head black; thorax, abdomen, legs and the six basal joints of antennæ light testaceous, it is entirely clothed with a silky decumbent golden pubescence, and with a few scattered pallid hairs; head twice as wide as long on the vertex, eyes very long, reaching from near the vertex to the point of insertion of the antennæ, oblongo-ovate and convex, a little wider than the thorax, which is subparallel, slightly emarginate laterally for about one-third of the length, with the anterior and posterior part of equal width, carinate and serrulate, posterior declivity not abrupt and with a small, sharp tooth in the centre of the upper part; abdomen pyriform, segments aciculate, pubescent, the pubescence thicker on the apical margin of all the segments, pygidium black; tibiæ without spines. Length $3\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Hopetown).

Judging from the size of the eyes and also the colour this species is probably nocturnal, and might prove to be the female of *M. semele* or *M. thisbe*.

MUTILLA ERIGONE.

Female.—Black, with the thorax red and the antennæ and legs fuscous red, the abdominal bands white; head a little broader than the apex of the thorax, eyes very large, occupying nearly the whole of the sides, the three ocelli very distinct; it is clothed with a dense

flavescent pubescence and hairs; thorax truncate at apex, deeply constricted laterally at about the median part, the posterior part produced laterally in a broad triangle, and one-third broader than the apex, the three dorsal sutures usually separating the prothorax and mesothorax and the scutellum are very well defined, and the part that would correspond to the scutellum bears a recurved spine, the posterior declivity is perpendicular and has a median longitudinal raised line, the disk is rugose and moderately pubescent; abdomen elongato-ovate, first segment closely punctulate, nearly sessile, sharply dentate on each side of the base, which is reddish, as broad at apex as the base of the second one, and with a fringe of not very dense, whitish hairs, apical part of the second segment with a narrow pubescent band, fifth and sixth segments with a white erect pubescence; tibiæ without spines. Length $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

At first I thought that the only example I got was a wingless male, but I think it is a female with strong male characters. I have not material enough to elucidate that point to my satisfaction. It will be perhaps necessary to create a genus for it.

Hab. Cape Colony (Port Elizabeth); presented by Dr. H. Brauns.

MUTILLA EVADNE.

Female.—Head and abdomen black, thorax red, antennæ and legs rufescent; head as broad as the base of the thorax, a little attenuate diagonally behind the eyes, base straight, roughly shagreened and thickly covered with a greyish pubescence; thorax subparallel, truncate at base, with the outer angle tuberculiform and the sides carinate and with four sharp teeth, the fourth one situated at the top of the declivity, which is very abrupt, the upper part is scrobiculate, slightly setulose, and very briefly pubescent; abdomen subsessile, ovoid, second segment very closely punctured, the punctures finer in the centre than at the base and on the sides and having a narrow, apical, silky white band, fourth and fifth segments covered with long, greyish white hairs; tibiæ without spines. Length $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Cape Town, Port Elizabeth).

MUTILLA ALTHEA.

Female.—Head, antennæ, and legs brownish red, thorax ferruginous red, abdomen black; head very little broader than the thorax, slightly attenuate behind the eyes, which are elongato-ovate, nearly truncate at base, striolate, and having on the vertex a long, median, smooth raised line; thorax truncate at apex and at the posterior

declivity, parallel, carinate laterally, and having on each side five or six sharp tubercles, bearing each a small fascicle of hairs, it is hardly convex, covered with irregular, wavy raised lines, the declivity is perpendicular, serrulate laterally, and has on the upper part a lateral sharp spine and also a median one, the latter a little less developed than the lateral one; abdomen sub-sessile, ovate, first segment short, fringed with a narrow, silky white band, second segment very finely and densely aciculate, and having also a narrow apical fringe of white hairs, third segment entirely clothed with a white band; tibiæ with a double row of three spines; ventral carina of the first joint subaculeate at both ends. Length 5-6½ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Cape Town).

MUTILLA ALCIS.

Female.—Head piceous black, antennæ and legs reddish brown, thorax dark ferruginous, abdomen black; head slightly broader than the thorax at its widest part, slightly attenuate diagonally from behind the eyes to the basal angle, which is somewhat rounded, covered with deep but not closely set punctures, hardly pubescent and not very bristly; thorax sloping very diagonally at apex, the angle sharp and projecting a little, slightly ampliate from there to about one-fourth of the length, and produced from there in the shape of a truncate pyramid to the top of the declivity, which is sloping and hardly serrulate, the sides are slightly tri-dentate in the anterior part and not very distinctly serrulate from there to the top of the declivity; abdomen ovate, subsessile, second segment covered with closely set, elongated punctures, the white posterior margin slightly broader than the one on the third segment; ventral carina of the first segment truncate at tip; tibiæ spinose. Length 5 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Cape Town).

MUTILLA BAUCIS.

Female.—Head, antennæ, legs, sternum, and abdomen black; head as broad as the apex of the thorax, nearly twice as broad as long on the vertex, not much produced behind the eyes which are large, outer angles of base slightly rounded, deeply and closely scrobiculate, pilose, but hardly pubescent; thorax truncate at apex, outer sides sub-carinate, slightly ampliate diagonally from the outer angle to the median part, which is aculeate, and gradually narrowed from there to the top of the declivity, which is sub-truncate, and where it is one-third narrower than at apex, the anterior part has a very faint incision between the apical angle and the

median part, and the lateral ridges as well as the sides and upper margin of the declivity not serrulate; it is covered with deep, closely set, and broad round punctures, and clothed with a long black villosity; first abdominal segment moderately long, distinctly petiolate, very rugose, the apical band moderately broad, second segment covered with very long punctures, closely set, deep, and with the intervals raised and sub-undulate, band on the third segment a little narrower than that on the second, fourth segment with a small indistinct lateral patch; the pubescent bands are yellowish instead of white; the tibiæ have one sub-median spine, the tarsi are slightly rufescent; ventral carina of first segment sharp, truncate at base. Length $8\frac{1}{2}$ –9 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Stellenbosch, Prince Albert).

MUTILLA LATONA.

Female.—Head piceous black, with an oblong dark ferruginous red patch in the posterior part, and a smaller and elongato-quadrate one in front of the eyes, antennæ, tibiæ, and tarsi rufescent, femora piceous red, abdomen black, clothed with long, greyish villous hairs; head a little broader than the thorax, sub-quadrate, with the posterior angles slightly rounded, covered with deep, elongate, closely set punctures, the intervals of which are sub-striolate between the eyes, hardly pubescent, and not thickly pilose; thorax truncate in front, with the anterior margin hardly sinuate but carinate and distinctly serrulate, outer sides nearly straight for one-third of the length and with a not very deep incision, which, owing to the anterior angle being sharp, gives it the appearance of being tridentate, narrowed from there in the shape of a broadly truncate cone as far as the posterior declivity, which is moderately abrupt, the outer margins are distinctly serrate, and the whole of the upper part is covered with distinct, closely set foveæ; first joint of abdomen moderately long, red, and dentate laterally at base, very roughly shagreened, the apical band moderately broad and sub-cuneiform in the middle, punctures of the second segment long, narrow, and with the intervals smooth and sub-carinate, the band moderately narrow, the band on the third segment is of the same width, and occasionally rubbed off in the centre, the fourth and fifth segments have also a lateral whitish elongate patch; ventral carina of first segment sharp, truncate at apex and slightly sinuate in the middle; tibiæ with a double series of spines. Length 8– $10\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Cape Town, Stellenbosch, Worcester, Uitenhage), Transvaal (Klerksdorp).

MUTILLA AGLAË.

Female.—Black, with the thorax red, or occasionally black and piceous red in the middle of the dorsal part; legs piceous black, abdominal bands sub-flavescent; head broader than the thorax at apex, straight laterally and not rounder in the posterior angle, roughly shagreened, densely pubescent and pilose, eyes set forward; thorax long, nearly straight at apex, narrowed gradually from the anterior angle to the perpendicular declivity, where it is narrower by one-third than at apex, deeply emarginate laterally past the median part, roughly punctured, with the intervals raised and irregularly longitudinal; it is densely pubescent and the hairs long and greyish; abdomen oblong, first joint sharply dentate at base, and nearly as broad at apex as the second joint in the middle, roughly punctured and having a moderately broad apical band, second joint very little ampliate in the middle, covered with deep, elongated, closely set punctures and fringed at apex with a narrow pubescent band, third segment clothed with a similar but broader band, apical joint also pubescent; ventral carina of first segment very small; tarsi with a double series of short spines. Length 6–6½ mm.

Male.—Black, with the prothorax and mesothorax and the tegulæ reddish. Head twice as broad as long, closely punctured, pubescent; mesothorax with two median grooves reaching very short of the anterior suture, scutellum not much raised, metathorax rounded laterally behind and having a broad median groove with edges raised and smooth; abdomen similar to that of the female, but with the second joint more amplified, a little less coarsely punctured, and with the band on the third joint much narrower; ventral carina of first segment dentate at base; tibiæ non-spinose; wings hyaline, sub-infusate at tip. Length 5¾ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Port Elizabeth).

Bred by Dr. H. Brauns from the nest of an undetermined species of *Ceratina*.

MUTILLA ILYTHIA.

Female.—Head, sternum, the basal joints of antennæ, and the abdomen black, the dorsal part of the thorax red, antennæ, tibiæ, and tarsi rufescent, femora piceous red; villous hairs greyish and moderately dense; head deeply and closely punctured, the punctures broad and the intervals striolate in the middle, transverse, not much rounded in the posterior angles, and if anything slightly broader than the thorax at its widest part; thorax truncate in the anterior part, which is carinate, nearly straight laterally for one-third of the

length and there feebly quadri-dentate, slightly serrulate from there to the apex, posterior declivity abrupt, not marginate at tip, upper part foveate, intervals of foveæ not carinate; abdomen pyriform, apical band of first segment subaculeate in the centre, but not reaching quite the sides, second and third bands very well defined, fourth and fifth segments with a small lateral patch, second abdominal segment punctured in the centre and feebly striolate laterally and basally in the dorsal part; tibiæ with a double series of spines. Length $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Cape Town).

MUTILLA CALLIRHOË.

Female.—Head black in the anterior part, posterior part dark ferruginous, upper part of thorax ferruginous red, sides and sternum black, abdomen black, tibiæ and tarsi ferruginous, femora piceous black, clothed with moderately dense black or slightly greyish hairs; head a little narrower than the thorax, with the sides behind the eyes straight and slightly rounded in the posterior angle, deeply and broadly foveate with the intervals very distinctly carinate; thorax broadest in the anterior part for about one-third of the length, where it is deeply incised laterally, and quite parallel from there to the declivity, which is quite perpendicular, the apical margin is truncate, the lateral ones carinate, and the dorsal part covered with broad and deep foveæ so arranged that the intervals form longitudinal carinæ hardly wavy and reaching from the apex to the top of the declivity, the lateral margins are hardly serrulate; the first and second abdominal segments are covered with narrow, elongate punctures, with the intervals raised and subcarinate in the latter; the whole of the first segment is clothed with a bright orange silky pubescence produced in a triangle the point of which overlaps the basal part of the second segment, the apical band of which is also produced triangularly towards the dorsal median part, without, however, reaching it; the third segment is entirely clothed with a band of the same colour, and the following segments have no trace of any such orange pubescence on the dorsal surface, but the second, third, fourth, and fifth have a distinct, uninterrupted ventral band; tibiæ with a double series of spines; ventral carina of first segment short, sharp, and truncate at both ends. Length 10 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Calvinia).

MUTILLA GLAUCE.

Female.—Closely allied to *M. callirhoë*; the shape of the head and thorax is similar, but owing to the intervals between the foveæ

being less raised and narrower, and also more wavy and not at all longitudinal, both seem to be less deeply and more narrowly foveate; the head has two distinct ocelli; the shape of the abdomen is similar, and so is the disposition of the silky bands, but the one on the first segment is reduced to a narrower apical fringe; tibiæ with a double row of spines; ventral carina as in the preceding species.

But for the presence of ocelli and the narrow band on the first abdominal segment, it would be difficult to distinguish from *M. electra*. Length 10 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Carnarvon, Port Elizabeth).

MUTILLA ELECTRA.

Female.—Anterior part of head as far as the eyes, sternum, abdomen, antennæ, and legs black, posterior part of the head, dorsal part of thorax and sides red; head and thorax similar in shape and sculpture to those of *M. glauca*, but the former has no trace of ocelli; the shape and clothing of abdomen is similar, except that the whole of the first segment is clothed with a dense orange yellow pubescence, and that the band on the second segment is produced towards the median part of the dorsal part, which it reaches; tibiæ with a double series of spines; ventral carina of the first segment truncate at both ends, and a little emarginate in the centre. Length $11\frac{1}{3}$ –12 mm.

Hab. Damaraland (Goagas).

MUTILLA CALLISTO.

Female.—Head subquadrate, subelongate behind the eyes, slightly rounded laterally and also slightly in the posterior angles, not quite as broad as the thorax, deeply and irregularly foveate, with the intervals sharp and subcarinate in the central part, piceous black with a posterior dark ferruginous red patch, the villous hairs long, nearly black; antennæ and legs black; thorax not quite straight transversely at apex, not quite parallel laterally from the apical angle to about one-fourth of the length, suddenly narrowed there and almost parallel as far as the posterior declivity, but with two faint sinuations hardly acute at angles, the outer margins are not serrulate, but it is covered with deep, broad foveæ with sharply raised intervals, the villous hairs are dense and black; abdomen subsessile, first segment with a distinct lateral basal spine, roughly shagreened, band narrow and slightly yellow, second segment covered with long, deep punctures with narrow, sublinear, raised intervals, apical band narrow and aculate in the middle for a short

distance, the band on the third segment is a little wider than the one preceding, and interrupted in the middle for about one-third of the distance from side to side, the other joints are without any trace of lateral yellowish white pubescence; tibiæ with a double series of spines; ventral carina of first abdominal segment short, not prominent, sub-truncate at base. Length 12 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Worcester, Port Elizabeth).

MUTILLA TECMESSA.

Female.—Nearly similar in shape and structure to *M. callisto*, but the head is broader than the base of the thorax; upper part of the head and thorax bright red instead of black ferruginous red, the foveæ, however, are a little broader, the abdominal bands are bright orange, and the one on the second segment a little broader and more triangular in the middle. Length 11–13½ mm.

Male.—Head quadrate, with the posterior angles sharp, twice as wide as long on the vertex, shagreened, pubescent, black; eyes slightly emarginate; thorax black, with the prothorax and mesothorax and also the scutellum red, tegulæ red, upper part very rough and with two very distinct longitudinal median grooves; metathorax a little attenuate and rounded laterally behind; abdomen subsessile, black with a faint, dark cyaneous tinge, closely but not deeply punctured on the dorsal part, bands of the same colour as those of the female, and similarly disposed; ventral carina of first joint sharp and sloping at both ends; tibiæ non-spinose; wings subhyaline at base, slightly infuscate from there to the apex, anterior margin of fore wings more deeply infuscate at equal distances from base and apex. Length 11½ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Clanwilliam), both sexes; Port Elizabeth, male and female.

Although not actually captured *in coïtû*, I think there is little doubt that the two sexes here described are the same species.

MUTILLA HELLE.

Female.—Discoidal part of the head and upper part of thorax ferruginous red; antennæ, legs, and abdomen black; head very broad, nearly as wide as the second abdominal segment at its widest, amplified behind the eyes, which are small and ovate, closely but not deeply punctured, hairs moderately dense and black, mandibles long, falciform, widely bifid at tip and with a sharp, erect process on the upper margin; thorax truncate at apex and with the apical angles very short, narrowed diagonally laterally from the anterior angle to one-fourth of the length, bisinuate from there to the posterior angle, the median

interval between the sinuations serrulate, the posterior part with three distinct teeth, sides of the declivity which is quite perpendicular, also serrate, upper part deeply and closely foveolate; abdomen sessile, posterior part of first segment transverse, sides straight, segments rugulose, densely hairy and pubescent; the yellowish bands on the first and second segments are narrow, and that on the third segment broader by one-half; tibiae with a double row of spines; ventral carina of the first segment short, but projecting and truncate at tip, second segment broadly scooped from side to side and with a short, median longitudinal ridge in the apical part. Length 16½–17 mm.

Male.—Black, with the mesothorax and scutellum red, tegulae red; abdomen with a cyaneous tinge; head twice as broad as long on the vertex, eyes slightly emarginate; mesothorax with two indistinct longitudinal grooves, metathorax quadrangular; abdomen sessile, finely punctured, bands as in the female; tibiae spinose; ventral carina of first segment produced in a long, bifid process, second segment scooped and with a sharp median tooth at the apical margin; wings hyaline at base, fuscous brown at apex, anterior margin of fore wings deeper brown at about the median part. Length 14 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Cape Division, Port Elizabeth).

I found one male and two females drowned in a pool of water on the floor of a dried watercourse.

MUTILLA BERENICE.

Female.—Head, antennae, abdomen, and legs black; body covered with very long greyish hairs; abdominal bands yellow; head scrobiculate and striolate in the middle, clothed with a very brief, silky flavescent patch, not quite as broad as the thorax at apex and with the posterior angles much rounded; thorax truncate in front, quadrate in the anterior part for about one-fourth of the length, slightly sinuate but subparallel from there to the posterior declivity which is quite perpendicular, dorsal part deeply foveate with the foveae broad and the intervals sub-carinate, lateral margins hardly serrulate except in the posterior declivity where it is more noticeable; abdomen sub-sessile, ovate, first segment with a lateral spine on each side, roughly punctured, the yellow silky band broad and triangular, second segment covered with very long, narrow punctures with sub-carinate intervals, the apical band narrow but reduced to a mere line in the central part, band on the third joint narrow but of the same width throughout, the other three apical joints with a lateral white pubescence; tibiae with a double series of spines. Length 10–11 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Beaufort West).

MUTILLA PURPURATA, Smith,

New Species of Hymenoptera, p. 190.

Female.—Head black, with a transverse ferruginous patch extending along the base and cheeks, thorax red, abdomen black, legs black or piceous, antennæ black, with the scape rufescent; head very closely punctured, sub-striolate on the vertex, a little broader than the apex of the thorax and equal in width to the basal part, vertical part short behind the eyes, posterior outer angles slightly rounded; thorax produced diagonally backward at apex, sinuate laterally from a short distance of the anterior angle to about two-thirds of the length, and with the apical part of the sinuation sharp, sub-dentate, broadening gradually from the end of the lateral sinuation to the apical declivity, where it is about one-fourth broader than at apex, and rounded at the declivity, which is quite perpendicular; it is covered with closely set, not very deep foveæ, the intervals of which are raised in the posterior part and on the declivity in the shape of very small tubercles; hairs on head and thorax short, blackish; abdomen sub-sessile, first joint with a lateral spine at base, clothed with long dense greyish white hairs; apical band silky white, narrow, second segment covered with short and smooth closely set, raised lines, apical band not broad, and interrupted in the centre in the shape of a **V**, band on the third segment entire and slightly wider than the preceding one, sixth joint clothed with white pubescent hairs; tibiae with a double row of spines; ventral carina of first segment truncate at apex and incised in the centre. Length $7\frac{1}{2}$ –10 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Cape Town, Stellenbosch, Port Elizabeth), Natal (teste Smith).

Captured *in copulâ* by Dr. Brauns.

MUTILLA ANTOIPE.

Female.—Head, antennæ, thorax, first abdominal joint, and legs ferruginous red, dorsal part of abdomen deeply infusate, abdominal part rufescent; head and thorax finely shagreened, very briefly pubescent and hardly pilose, the first-named part quadrate, much produced behind the eyes, very little rounded laterally in the posterior part, broader than the apical part of the thorax but equal in width to the base; thorax truncate at base, parallel laterally for one-half of the length, gradually amplified from there to the angle of the posterior declivity, where it is broader than the apex by nearly one-fourth, declivity perpendicular with the upper margin distinctly denticulate, and the sides serrulate, lateral margins of thorax a little indented at

about one-third of the length and a little past the median part; abdomen sessile, very ovate, basal joint spinose laterally at base, finely aciculate like the other segments, and having a median whitish yellow patch extending on about one-half of the width, second segment also with a central patch incised in the middle in a V shape, band on the third segment narrow, non-interrupted; ventral carina of first segment short, deeply incised in the centre, and sharp at both ends; tibiae with a single row of spines. Length 7-8 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Cradock, Hopetown), Bechuanaland (Moroquen).

MUTILLA TAYGETE.

Female.—Head and abdomen black; thorax, tibiae, and tarsi brick-red; femora piceous black; head nearly quadrate, but with the basal part slightly rounded laterally, briefly pubescent, rugose, and as broad as the thorax; thorax with the apical part slightly sloping, gradually but very little narrowed laterally as far as the posterior declivity and slightly emarginate towards the median part, each end of the emargination hardly tuberculate; it is not more than one-fifth narrower at the declivity than at the apex, which is the widest part, and the declivity is not very abrupt and the sides are not serrulate; it is covered with small, deep foveæ; the abdomen is sub-sessile, the first segment has a moderately broad band of white silky hairs deeply emarginate, crescent shape, in the middle of the posterior part, the second segment is deeply punctured, with the punctures elongate, and has a band of white hairs somewhat narrow, and of the same width as the one on the third and fourth, the fifth and sixth are clothed with a greyish pubescence, which is not dense enough to form a band; ventral carina of the first segment hardly noticeable; tibiae without spines. Length 5 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Oudtshoorn).

MUTILLA MELETE.

Female.—Head, antennæ, thorax, and legs pale-red; dorsal part of first and second segments black, the others sub-rufescent; ventral part reddish, the whole body clothed with slightly flavescens villous hairs; head prolonged behind the eyes, sub-quadrate, as broad as the apex of the thorax, shagreened and very briefly pubescent; thorax truncate at base with the angle sharp, slightly amplified sub-diagonally for about one-third of the length laterally, apical part of the ampliation distinct, sub-tuberculate, gradually narrowed from there to the declivity where it is about one-fourth narrower than at its widest part, declivity perpendicular, margins not serrulate,

dorsal part sub-foveolate, declivity foveolate; abdomen sessile, pyriform, second segment aciculate in the basal and very finely striolate in the apical part, bands silky white with a faint tinge of yellow, and, with the exception of the one on the first segment, of equal width; tibiæ without spines; ventral carina short, incised in the middle. Length $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Beaufort West).

MUTILLA ARIADNA.

Female.—Head, antennæ, with the exception of the two first joints which are rufescent, and abdomen black; thorax and legs red, body clothed with a greyish pubescence; head slightly broader than the apex of the thorax, and very rugose, sub-quadrate, eyes very large, space between the hind part of the eyes and the basal angle very short; apical part of thorax slightly sloping on each side, the angle sharp but not projecting, outer sides nearly straight, not incised, margin hardly serrulate, basal part a little broader than the apical one, posterior declivity perpendicular, serrulate on the upper part and also laterally; abdomen pyriform, second segment covered with closely set, short striolæ, apical part of the four intermediate segments with an uninterrupted band of silky white hairs, wanting on the basal segment; ventral carina of the first segment, short, sharp, incised in the centre; tibiæ spinose. Length 4 mm.

The shape of the thorax and abdomen is similar to that of *M. specularis*, but it is easily distinguished by the abdominal white bands.

Hab. Zambesia (Umfuli River).

MUTILLA CASSIOPE.

Female.—Head, thorax, and tibiæ ferruginous red, abdomen black, femora and scape of antennæ piceous; the whole body is covered with black and greyish hairs; head narrower than the thorax, long behind the eyes with the sides a little amplified and the posterior angles rounded, very rugose and clothed with a brief flavescens pubescence; thorax sub-arcuate at apex with the margin carinate, amplified diagonally laterally from the apex to a little short of the median part where it is distinctly projecting in a triangular blunt tubercle, narrowed gradually from there to the declivity where it is only one-half the width of the apex; declivity truncate and serrate laterally, dorsal part covered with moderately broad but deep confluent punctures; abdomen ovate, first and second basal joints covered with closely set, narrow, elongate punctures; the

bands pale-yellow, that on the first segment broad, the apical one on the second joint slightly triangular in the centre, third, fourth, and fifth joints entirely clothed, apical part of the sixth denuded; tibiæ with a double series of spines; ventral carina moderately long and slightly bi-incised. Length 10 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Bushmanland).

MUTILLA OMPHALE.

Female.—Head black, and vertex ferruginous, thorax ferruginous red, abdomen, antennæ, and legs black, basal joint of antennæ piceous red, body clothed with black and flavescent hairs, abdominal bands and median patch golden-yellow; head as broad as the thorax, truncate behind, roughly shagreened in the anterior part, striolate behind; thorax long, subparallel, the apical part sloping on each side, outer sides slightly bisinuate with the median part sub-aculeate, basal part very slightly broader than the apical one, declivity perpendicular, dorsal part covered with deep, elongate, narrow foveæ, with wavy, sub-carinate intervals; abdomen not quite sub-petiolate, pyriform, segments finely shagreened, second one covered with closely set, sub-elongate punctures, apical part of basal segment fringed with yellow hairs, median dorsal patch on second segment narrow, elongato-ovate, beginning close to the base and reaching short of the middle, apical bands of second and third segments nearly equal in width; ventral carina curved, dentiform at apex; all five apical segments fringed underneath with a yellowish pubescence; tibiæ spinose. Length 12 mm.

Hab. Natal (Malvern).

MUTILLA THYONE.

Female.—Black, with the thorax red for two-thirds of the length, base of antennæ and legs piceous; head aciculate, as broad as the thorax, eyes moderately large, head slightly narrowed diagonally behind; thorax truncate at apex with the angles somewhat sharp, nearly straight laterally but a little narrower at base than at apex, declivous behind, closely punctured, the punctures on the declivity broader and deeper than on the disk, outer margins subcarinate, neither dentate nor serrulate; abdomen subsessile, oblong, owing to the second segment not being ampliate in the middle, finely aciculate, second segment with a small, ovate median patch situated close to the base and having a moderately broad fringe of silky white pubescence, apical joint also slightly pubescent; ventral carina of first segment slightly bidentate; tibiæ without spines. Length $6\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Male.—Black, with a faint bluish tinge on the abdomen, prothorax and mesothorax, tegulae and scutellum ferruginous red; wings infusate, subhyaline at base; head as broad as the thorax, narrow, posterior angles not very sharp, deeply aciculate, very pubescent, mesothorax without any apparent longitudinal groove, scutellum slightly grooved longitudinally in the middle; abdomen subpyriform, acutely dented on each side of the base, finely and closely punctured with the intervals smooth, apical part of the first and second segments narrowly fringed with a white pubescence; ventral carina of first segment truncate and sharp at both ends; tibiae without spines.

Hab. Cape Colony (Port Elizabeth).

Bred by Dr. H. Brauns, from the cocoons of a Clythrid beetle found in the nest of an ant, *Cremastogaster peringueyi*, Emery. Dr. Brauns writes that the two sexes he submitted to me were not bred out of cocoons from the same nest, but that there can be no doubt as to the identity of the two sexes.

MUTILLA LEDA.

Female.—Head, antennae, thorax, and legs brick-red and clothed with a very dense flavescent pubescence, turning sometimes to silvery white, abdomen black, patch and bands flavescent or white; head as broad as the thorax, with the eyes large, and the space behind the eyes very small and rounded, rugose, but the rugosity concealed by a thick pubescence; thorax truncate at apex, gradually tapering from there to the posterior declivity where it is narrower by one-third, outer sides nearly straight but a little emarginate in the anterior part, and each end of the emargination slightly tuberculate, declivity nearly perpendicular, disk coarsely punctured and very pubescent, upper margin of the declivity with a median, moderately conspicuous tubercle; abdomen sessile, or rather slightly pedunculate, ovate, second joint covered with elongate punctures with raised intervals, fringed with an apical narrow pubescent white or sub-flavescent band, and having an elongato-quadrangle patch in the middle of the base connected with the apical band of the first segment, the third joint is clothed with a pubescent band, and the fourth and fifth have also a short, lateral band of a similar pubescence; tibiae with a double series of spines. Length 4–7 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Cape Town, Worcester, Prince Albert).

MUTILLA ANNA.

Female.—Head, antennae, thorax, tibiae, and tarsi rufescent, abdomen black, with flavescent band and spot, head and thorax

covered with a dense decumbent flavescent pubescence; head very rugose, rounded laterally behind the eyes which are large; thorax truncate at tip, gradually amplified laterally to about the median part and gradually narrowed from there to the declivity which is sloping, outer margins bi-incised, and sub-tuberculate at the upper angle of the declivity, the upper margin of which is serrulate and has a small but distinct tubercle in the middle and is preceded by a transverse, narrow, not well-defined groove, disk covered with irregular, deep, confluent punctures; abdomen sub-petiolate, basal segment short, nodose, and with a tooth on each side, second segment striolate, median patch basal, connected with the apical band on the first segment, parallel or nearly so, and reaching about one-third of the length, the band on the apical part and also that of the third segment are broadly interrupted on each side of the central part, forming thus three patches; the four intermediate segments have a ventral fringe of flavescent hairs, ventral carina of first segment truncate at both ends. Length 9 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Worcester).

MUTILLA CETO.

Female.—Black, with the thorax red, spot and bands of abdomen slightly flavescent, head and thorax covered with a dense flavescent pubescence; head closely punctured, as broad as the thorax, eyes large, space behind the eyes short, straight; thorax moderately long, parallel, outer margins hardly sinuate, posterior declivity perpendicular, disk and declivity covered with deep, closely set, large punctures; abdomen sub-sessile, deeply and closely punctured, basal joint hairy but without any pubescent fringe, second one with a basal, ovate patch touching the apical margin, and an apical, pubescent band slightly dilated in the centre, third segment clothed with a similar band; ventral carina long, bi-sinuate; tibiæ with a double series of spines. Length 4–5 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Port Elizabeth); presented by Dr. Brauns.

MUTILLA IRIS.

Female.—Head, antennæ, thorax, and legs red, clothed with moderately dense hairs, abdominal bands and spot silky white; head roughly shagreened, very briefly pubescent, eyes large, head as broad as the thorax, projecting little behind the eyes, posterior angles not much rounded; thorax long, slender, sloping on each side at apex, gradually attenuate from the apical outer angle to the base where it is narrower than at the apex by nearly one-third,

outer sides nearly straight from a short distance from the apical angle, carinate, not sinuate nor dentate, declivity abrupt, upper part covered with deep, closely set punctures; abdomen sub-sessile, second segment covered with small, elongate punctures, median patch ovate and equidistant from base and apex, bands on the first and second segments narrow, that on the third segment covering it entirely; ventral carina of the first segment bi-incised, truncate and sharp at apex, the four intermediate segments piceous red underneath, narrowly fringed with whitish hairs; tibiæ with a few short spines difficult to detect. Length $5\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Natal (Malvern).

Resembles *M. prædatrix*, Sm., but differs in the colour of the head and thorax, which are respectively black and dark ferruginous in *prædatrix*; the thorax is more attenuated behind and less coarsely punctured, the abdomen is more ovate, and the spines on the tibiæ are hardly discernible instead of being very conspicuous.

MUTILLA MELPOMENE.

Female.—Black, with the thorax red, bands and spot of abdomen silvery white; head as broad as the apical part of the thorax, very deeply pitted, slightly pubescent, eyes large, space behind the eyes small, base straight or nearly so; thorax very slightly sloping on each side at apex, gradually amplified from there to the base, where it is one-fourth wider with the outer sides slightly emarginate at about the median part, posterior declivity perpendicular, disc sub-alveolate with the intervals forming two series of very short tubercles above the declivity, the outer margins of which are serrulate; abdomen sub-sessile, nearly pyriform, second segment covered with slightly wavy and interrupted raised lines, basal joint with an apical fringe of white pubescent hairs, second one with a median sub-elongate white patch equidistant from base and apex, third and fourth segment clothed with a pubescent band; ventral carina of first segment truncate and sharp at both ends, and slightly sinuate in the middle; tibiæ spinose. Length $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Port Elizabeth); presented by Dr. Brauns.

MUTILLA ALCYONE.

Female.—Head, antennæ, legs, and abdomen black, dorsal part of thorax dark ferruginous, head and thorax clothed with a very brief, sub-flavescent pubescence, body with black and white hairs; head quadrate with the posterior angles sharp, as broad as the base of the thorax, irregularly foveate; thorax sloping much on each side at apex, nearly straight laterally, but slightly emarginate for half the

length, nearly abruptly truncate behind, with the sides as well as the upper margin of the declivity serrate, the latter with a median truncate flattened tubercle; the disk is covered with irregular foveæ with raised intervals which form a transverse wavy ridge above the margin of the declivity; abdomen subsessile, basal joint with an apical whitish patch, second one closely striolate, and having exactly in the centre an ovate patch, third and fourth segments clothed with a white band; ventral carina truncate and sharp at both ends, intermediate segments fringed with white; tibiæ spinose. Length $10\frac{1}{2}$ -11 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Cape Town, Stellenbosch, Worcester, Griqualand West).

I suspect this species to be the female of *M. exaltata*, Sm.

MUTILLA HECUBA.

Female.—Head, antennæ, femora, and abdomen black, the antennal tubercles, a transverse posterior band on the head, and the tibiæ rufescent, thorax red, body with long black hairs; head and thorax clothed with a very short, sub-flavescent pubescence; abdominal bands and spot slightly flavescent; head as broad as the thorax, quadrate with the posterior angles sharp and the base slightly arcuate, very rugose and with some sub-carinate intervals in the central part; thorax nearly parallel, but slightly incised laterally in the anterior part, not sinuate, as broad at base as at apex, apical part very slightly sloping on each side, declivity perpendicular, disk covered with deep, moderately broad punctures, declivity also broadly punctured, serrulate on the upper margin, which has also a median truncate tubercle; abdomen subsessile, shagreened, second segment covered with dense, closely set, elongate punctures, apical band on the first segment indistinct in some examples, the median patch on the second is ovate and equidistant from base or apex, and there is besides on each side of it a triangular patch of slightly flavescent hairs, the apex of which nearly coalesces with the median part, and which consists of scattered hairs not dense enough to form a macule, the apical part of the segment has no band, but the third and fourth have a broad one; the ventral carina is a little emarginate, the four intermediate segments are thickly fringed with silky white hairs, and the tibiæ are spinose. Length $8\frac{1}{2}$ - $8\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (? Worcester, Port Elizabeth).

MUTILLA CIRCE.

Female.—Black, with the anterior part of the thorax pale orange-yellow, antennæ rufescent, tibiæ and tarsi also rufescent, femora

piceous black except at base, the two dorsal spots on the second abdominal segment pale orange-yellow, the band on the third one silvery white; head not broader than the apical part of the thorax, rounded laterally behind, eyes very large and convex, space between the apex of the eye and the base very small; thorax sloping on each side at apex, long, slender, gradually narrowed from apex to base and not emarginate laterally, base narrower than the apex by one-third, declivity very sloping, disk covered with broad, moderately deep foveæ deeper and broader in the posterior part; abdomen nearly sub-pedunculate, first segment sharply dentate laterally at base, second covered with deep, broad, ovate punctures and having in the centre, but a little nearer to the base than to the apex, two sub-triangular yellow patches set close to one another, third segment clothed with a silvery white band; ventral carina of first segment small, feebly bi-dentate, ventral part sub-rufescent; tibiæ with a double row of short spines. Length $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Mossel Bay).

MUTILLA THEMIS.

Female.—Black, with the dorsal and lateral part of thorax red; head narrow, long, scrobiculate with the intervals carinate and undulating, as broad as the thorax at apex, posterior angles a little rounded, eyes large, very convex; it is clothed with a sparse, whitish pubescence and moderately dense, long black hairs; thorax elongate, narrow, truncate at apex, deeply incised laterally in the median part with the angles of the incision dentate, declivity sloping, the whole of the dorsal part covered with deep scrobes, the intervals of which form longitudinal, wavy carinæ reaching from apex to base; abdomen sub-sessile, sub-pyriform, second segment striate irregularly, basal joint short and without any band or spot, second joint with two sub-ovate white patches, not quite in the middle, but equidistant from the centre of the disk and the outer margin, third segment with a broad white band, broadly interrupted in the centre, apical segment with white pubescent hairs; ventral carina short, acute, truncate at both ends and with three indistinct serrations; tibiæ with two spines. Length 15 mm.

Resembles very much *M. sycorax*, and might be easily mistaken for it; the abdomen however is more pyriform, the mesonotum is black, the ventral carina of the first joint is not sharply dentate, and the ridge on the ventral part of the second joint does not end in a tooth; the punctures on the second segment are much more elongate and the intervals much raised and sub-linear.

Male.—Black, clothed with grey and black hairs and with white

abdominal patches; head shagreened, anterior and posterior part clothed with dense, greyish white hairs; prothorax also clothed with greyish hairs, mesothorax with five longitudinal grooves, scutellum produced in a thick, short triangle, metathorax with a broad median groove, carinate on each side and reaching to about half the length, and a supra-lateral, sub-diagonal carina coalescing at about midway with the outer margin, which is also very sharp; abdomen sessile, first joint not banded, second one covered with a white patch, leaving a diamond-shaped space denuded in the centre, the other joints, except the apical one, have a lateral, apical band; underneath the five ultimate joints have a lateral fringe of sparse, greyish hairs, and the ventral carina of the first joint is short, truncate at both ends, and not incised; wings sub-violaceous. The prothorax and mesothorax are deeply and closely punctured, and the metathorax closely foveate, the scutellum is thickly fringed with long, greyish hairs; the abdominal segments have shallow, spaced punctures. Length 13–15½ mm.

As closely allied to *M. medon*, Sm., as the female is to *M. sycorax*. Both sexes have been sent to the museum by Colonel J. H. Bowker as having been caught in copulâ. I have some doubts, however, as to the identity of both sexes, because they are so differently marked. In *M. sycorax* (? *guineensis*) the two sexes, which I have several times bred from the mud nests of *Pelopæus spirifex*, have similar markings. It is very singular that the female, which is so closely allied to *M. sycorax* that it is difficult to distinguish the two, should differ so much from the male.

Hab. Natal (D'Urban, Frere, Estcourt); Transvaal (Boksburg), Zambesia (Salisbury).

MUTILLA PERSEPHONE.

Female.—Black, with the thorax ferruginous red, spots and bands on the abdomen silvery white; head shagreened, briefly pubescent, slightly narrowed diagonally laterally behind the eyes, which are large and very convex, the base is slightly emarginate; it is slightly wider than the thorax, which is moderately long, parallel and slightly denticulate laterally past the median part, posterior declivity perpendicular, serrulate laterally, dorsal part scrobiculate, the intervals are sub-linear in the median part; abdomen sub-sessile, elongato-ovate, second segment punctulate and having two somewhat rounded supra-lateral white patches situated in the median part, but a little nearer to the apical than to the basal part, third segment clothed with a white band broadly interrupted in the centre, apical joint covered also with a dense white pubescence; ventral carina of first

segment bi-dentate in the centre, the five abdominal segments thickly fringed with greyish hairs underneath; tibiæ with a double series of distant spines. Length 7–11 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Seymour), Zambesia (Umfuli River), Natal (Malvern).

MUTILLA CALYPSO.

Female.—Black, with the whole thorax bright red, spots and bands of abdomen white; head slightly attenuate behind, and very little wider than the thorax, clothed with a dense flavescent pubescence, and deeply and closely punctured, eyes large; thorax short, slightly sloping on each side at apex, straight laterally and slightly denticulate near the base, deeply foveate, abruptly truncate and with two or three transverse series of short tubercles along the base produced by the sharp intervals of the foveæ; abdomen sub-sessile, sub-pyriform, second joint finely striolate and having two lateral ovate patches placed nearer to the apex than to the base, third joint clothed with a band of white hairs broadly interrupted in the centre, fourth joint also clothed with a similar band which is, however, much less dense, but this may be accidental; ventral carina of first joint tri-incised; tibiæ with a few rudimentary spines. Length 5 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (exact locality unknown).

MUTILLA PENELOPE.

Female.—Black, with the dorsal part of the thorax dark ferruginous; abdominal spots and bands silvery white; head rounded laterally behind, with the eyes large and the space between the eye and the base small; it is closely foveate, very briefly pubescent and not broader than the prothorax; the latter is elongate, narrow, very sloping on each side at base, dilated triangularly laterally in the anterior part, sub-parallel from there, but slightly emarginate, deeply and irregularly foveate with the intervals of the foveæ conical on the outer sides as well as at the base, declivity slightly sloping and with six distinct, slightly undulating carinæ; abdomen sub-sessile and sub-pyriform, second segment covered with deep, very elongate punctures, the intervals of which form very distinct raised lines in the centre of the discoidal part, and having two ovate sub-median whitish patches a little nearer to the apex than to the base, third and fourth segments clothed with a white band broadly interrupted in the centre, apical segment clothed with greyish white hairs; ventral carina of first segment tri-dentate; tibiæ with a single series of spines. Length $9\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Zambesia (Hartley).

Resembles very much *M. persephone*, but the sculpture of the thorax and abdomen is much more pronounced, and in *M. persephone* the third abdominal segment only bears a white band.

MUTILLA THYAS.

Female.—Black, thorax bright red, spots on the abdomen silvery white; head very rugose and clothed with a brief, greyish pubescence and a few short black hairs, nearly as broad as the apical part of the thorax, a little rounded laterally behind, eyes long, sub-emarginate; thorax truncate at apex, straight laterally for one-fourth of the length, a little narrowed but parallel for half the length, and broadening for the remaining fourth but still straight laterally and with the base one-fourth wider than the apex, declivity quite perpendicular, whole surface covered with deep, elongate, narrow and closely set foveæ, basal part with a distinct transverse sulcus above the upper margin of the declivity; abdomen sessile, pyriform, segments finely shagreened, second one with two round patches placed nearer to the base than to the apex, third and fourth with two sub-quadrate patches in a line with those on the second segment, apical part of the ultimate segment fringed with thick, long, white hairs; ventral carina of the first segment short, bi-dentate, intermediate segments fringed with greyish hairs underneath, the second one has a short, lateral, silky band along the outer margin; tibiæ with a double series of spines. Length 19 mm.

Hab. Transvaal (Potchefstroom).

MUTILLA INO.

Female.—Size and facies of *M. æstuans*, but the head is broader and the thorax less amplified behind; head quadrate, much broader than the thorax, base straight, eyes set forward, frontal tubercles very sharp; it is shagreened and faintly striolate in the posterior part, black, briefly pubescent, pilose, the scape and also the two basal joints of the antennæ are reddish; thorax truncate and of equal width at both ends, very slightly sinuate laterally with the outer margins sub-serrulate at the upper part of the posterior declivity, which is perpendicular, and closely denticulate, and the discoidal part is covered with rough, confluent punctures; abdomen pyriform, second segment closely and finely punctured and having two median whitish patches equidistant from outer sides and apical and basal margins, third segment clothed with a band of white pubescence, apical segment also pubescent; ventral carina of first segment aculeate at tip; tibiæ with a double series of spines. Length 8 mm.

Hab. Natal (Estcourt, D'Urban).

Closely allied to *M. perse*, but the third segment only is banded with white, and the two patches on the second one are of different shape and size.

MUTILLA ACRISIONE.

Female.—Black, thorax ferruginous red, spots and bands on the dorsal part of the abdomen sub-flavescent; head scrobiculate, hardly pubescent, broader than the thorax, rounded laterally behind, eyes large; thorax not much broader at base than at apex, but with the median lateral part emarginate, apical part sub-arcuate with the anterior angles sharp, deeply scrobiculate with the intervals longitudinally carinate in the median part, but wavy, lateral margins sub-serrate, declivity sloping; abdomen sub-sessile, second segment covered with deep, closely set, elongate punctures, and having two supra-lateral, rounded, flavescent patches situated at the same distance from base and apex, third and fourth segments clothed with a band of sub-flavescent hairs; ventral carina of the first segment trifid; tibiæ with a double series of spines. Length 9 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Cape Town, Stellenbosch).

MUTILLA NIOBE.

Female.—Black, with the upper part of the thorax red, antennæ, tibiæ, and tarsi sub-rufescent, femora piceous black, spots and bands on the abdomen silvery white; head very broad, quadrate, with the base sub-arcuate, twice as broad as the thorax, eyes moderate, set forward, very closely and finely punctured and hardly pubescent; thorax short, truncate at apex, parallel laterally and not emarginate, perpendicularly declivous behind and covered with moderately broad and closely set punctures, outer margins of the declivity sub-serrulate; abdomen sub-sessile, pyriform, second segment closely punctured and having two small supra-lateral, transverse patches, third, fourth, and fifth segments clothed with a band of white hairs; ventral carina of first segment truncate and sub-aculeate behind; tibiæ with a double series of spines. Length $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Cape Town).

MUTILLA BELLONA.

Female.—Black, with the anterior part of the thorax dark ferruginous in the middle of the disk; abdominal bands and spots slightly flavescent; head very broad, posterior angles a little rounded, eyes set much forward, twice as broad as the median part of the thorax, closely striolate and briefly pubescent; thorax slightly arcuate at base with the angle sharp and with a short lateral spine curving slightly backwards, outer sides deeply emarginate, base not much

narrower than the apex without the lateral projection, declivity perpendicular, disk closely foveolate, sides of the declivity serrulate; abdomen sub-sessile, second segment covered with closely set, fine, elongated punctures and having two transverse sub-flavescent patches, each of which is placed at an equal distance from the side and the median part, third and fourth segments clothed with a white band, apical segment fringed at apex with greyish white hairs; ventral carina sub-aculeate at both ends; tibiæ with a double series of spines. Length $9\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Worcester District).

MUTILLA PASYPHAË.

Female.—Closely allied to *M. bellona*; the head, however, is much broader, with the base deeply sinuate and covered with very closely set, fine punctures, and the eyes are set forward, the antennæ are rufescent, and the antennal tubercles are sharper and longer; the thorax is sharply angular at apex, sub-parallel, and a little attenuate towards the base instead of being nearly straight, and it is not so broadly and deeply pitted; the abdomen is more pyriform, and the spots on the second segment and the bands on the third and fourth are similar in shape and colour, but the punctures on the second segment are much finer and closer; tibiæ also with a double series of spines. Length 9 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Stellenbosch, Uitenhage).

The sculpture and also the shape of the head approximates much this species with *M. bellona*, but the shape of the thorax is very different.

MUTILLA PERSE.

Female.—Anterior part of the head and abdomen black, posterior part of the head and dorsal part of the thorax ferruginous red, antennæ, tibiæ, and tarsi sub-rufescent, femora piceous black, abdominal spots and bands white; head large, quadrate, base straight, eyes large, set forward, finely shagreened, striolate behind, densely pubescent, and one-third broader than the thorax, which is parallel laterally, not emarginate, and truncate at apex and base, declivity perpendicular, with the outer margins serrulate, disk closely sub-foveate; abdomen sub-pyriform, second segment aciculate and having two transverse patches in the median part, separated by a narrow interval and extending to the outer side of the disk; third, fourth, and fifth abdominal segments clothed with a silky white band; carina of the basal segment short, truncate, and sub-aculeate at base; tibiæ with a double series of spines. Length 8 mm

Hab. Cape Colony (Prince Albert).

MUTILLA ANDROMEDA.

Female.—Black, with the upper part of the thorax ferruginous red; abdominal maculæ and band white, but occasionally orange-yellow or sub-flavescent; head as broad as the thorax, rounded laterally behind, eyes small, leaving much space behind, deeply scrobiculate on the vertex, clothed with a thin, sub-flavescent pubescence and set with long black hairs; thorax nearly straight at apex, incised at about one-fourth of the length, narrower from there to the base and nearly parallel but sub-tuberculate at some distance from the posterior declivity, which is abrupt and serrulate all round, the disk is covered with irregular, deep foveæ with sharp intervals; abdomen ovate, sub-sessile, second segment striolate, the basal one with a median, triangular patch, second one with an ovate spot on each side placed at an equal distance from the sides and the median part, central apical part with a small, sub-quadrate spot, third segment entirely covered by a broad band; ventral carina short, truncate and aculeate at apex, second segment with a moderately deep impression, the base divided by a raised line on each side of the base underneath, intermediate joints fringed with greyish hairs; tibiæ with a double series of spines. Length 9–15 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Cape Town, Worcester, Calvinia).

In the example from Calvinia the thorax is redder than in the typical form, and the abdominal spots and band rich orange-yellow.

MUTILLA ARSINOË.

Female.—Black, with the thorax red.

The description of *M. andromeda* might serve for this species, but apart from the colour of the thorax, which is totally red instead of being ferruginous in the dorsal part only, the thorax is narrower and longer, the intervals of the foveæ are more longitudinal, those on the hind part are raised in the shape of small conical tubercles, and the edge of the declivity is denticulate; the abdomen is more elongato-ovate, the second segment more deeply striolate, and with the intervals more raised. Length 11 mm.

Hab. Transvaal (Klerksdorp).

MUTILLA HECATE.

Female.—Black, with the thorax ferruginous red; head scrobiculate, clothed with a very brief, whitish pubescence, very abundant on the basal joint of antennæ, as broad as the thorax, rounded

laterally behind, eyes large, mandibles bifid at tip; thorax incised laterally at a short distance from the apex, which is nearly straight, narrower and parallel from there to the declivity, which is perpendicular and has nine sharp teeth on the upper margin, disk with seven longitudinal but wavy ridges in the median part and two lateral series of scrobiculations on each side; abdomen sub-sessile, first segment with a small median white patch, second one covered with elongated, longitudinal raised lines, and having two supra-lateral, ovate white patches and a small, apical, median one; third segment clothed with a white band; tibiæ with a double series of spines. Length 14 mm.

Very closely allied to *M. arsinœ*; differs by the sculpture of the thorax, the dorsal part of which is covered with much more distinct and less undulating carinæ, the upper margin of the declivity is also more distinctly dentate; but the two species may prove to be one. I have seen only one example of each.

Hab. Zambesia (Umfuli River).

MUTILLA ARTEMIS.

Female.—Black, with the dorsal part of thorax ferruginous; head as broad as the thorax, eyes moderately small and placed very much forward, sides amplified laterally, moderately rounded in the posterior angles, base truncate, scrobiculate, with the intervals raised and linear in the posterior part, clothed with a very brief flavescent pubescence, and with long, black, moderately dense bristles; thorax broad, short, nearly as wide as long, slightly sloping on each side at apex, incised laterally but not deeply at a short distance from the apex, nearly straight from there to a short distance from the base, where it is a little broader than the anterior part, and slightly narrowed from there to the declivity, which is perpendicular with the sides denticulate, the disk has eleven very distinct, slightly undulating ridges reaching from apex to base; abdomen sub-sessile, pyriform, second segment distinctly striolate, spots on the first and second segments and band on the third, as in *M. hecate*; ventral carina truncate at apex and obsoletely tridentate; tibiæ with a double series of spines. Length 11 mm.

Allied to *M. hecate* and *M. parca*, but differs from the first in the striolate head and broader thorax, the longitudinal carinæ of which are more numerous, the abdomen is also more pyriform; from *M. parca* it differs by the smaller head, less parallel thorax, and non-dentate upper margin of the declivity.

Hab. Cape Colony (Port Elizabeth).

MUTILLA PARCA.

Female.—Black, with the vertex of the head and dorsal part of thorax ferruginous or ferruginous red, spots and band of abdomen pale-yellow; head broader than the thorax, sub-quadrate, truncate behind, with the posterior angles moderately rounded, eyes small, situated much forward, sub-scribulate, with the intervals linear in the posterior part, hardly pubescent, and set with moderately dense hairs; thorax short, broad, nearly truncate at apex, very slightly incised, almost straight laterally, basal part very slightly broader than the apical one, declivity perpendicular, and upper margin distinctly dentate, disk with five straight median carinæ, two sloping ones on each side of the five median ones and one or two indistinct lateral ones; abdomen sub-sessile, second abdominal segments striolate, spots and band as in the two preceding species, but pale-yellow instead of silvery white; ventral carina sharply denticiform at apex; intermediate segments fringed with dense, sub-flavescent hairs underneath; tibiæ with a double row of spines. Length 12–16½ mm.

Allied to *M. zulu*, Kohl, but the head is broader in proportion to the width of the thorax, the longitudinal carinæ of which are more numerous, the abdomen is more inflated, and there is only a few lateral white hairs on the edge of the second segment instead of a narrow band.

Hab. Cape Colony (Prince Albert, Worcester).

MUTILLA AGAVE.

Female.—Black, with the dorsal part of the thorax ferruginous, spots on the abdominal segments silvery white; head clothed with a sparse, whitish pubescence, scribulate, the intervals raised and longitudinal in the posterior central part, as broad as the thorax, subquadrate, eyes set very forward; thorax nearly parallel, but emarginate laterally for about one-third of the length, truncate perpendicularly behind, the top of the declivity denticulate, the disk scribulate but with the intervals in the shape of longitudinal, slightly undulating, carinæ; abdomen subsessile, second segment covered with longitudinal raised lines; the basal segment and also the third, fourth, and fifth with a central, small white patch, second segment also with a similar central apical patch and having also an ovate patch on each side nearer to the apex than to the base; ventral carina of first segment incised at about the median part, truncate and sharp at apex, intermediate segments fringed with dense, greyish hairs underneath; tibiæ with a double series of spines. Length 10½–11 mm.

Hab. ? Cape Colony; Zambesia (Umfuli River).

In the specimen from Zambesia the thorax is more distinctly carinate longitudinally in the dorsal part.

MUTILLA CYDIPPE.

Female.—Black, with a broad patch on the head, and the thorax dark ferruginous, spots and bands on the abdomen golden-yellow; head scrobiculate, very slightly pubescent, a little broader than the thorax, amplified laterally behind the eyes, which are small and set forward, posterior angles rounded, base straight; antennæ piceous red; thorax truncate in the median part of the apex but with the angles sloping, straight laterally, and hardly narrower at base than at apex, perpendicularly declivous behind and covered with deep, irregular, closely set foveæ; outer margins not serrulate; abdomen sessile, basal part of first joint implanted in the second, longer than usual, and as broad as the apical part of the second segment, which is covered with elongated punctures with raised intervals; the first segment has on each side of the base a broad triangular yellow patch coalescing with two broad elongated ones on the second segment; these two bands are separated by a narrow median longitudinal space and cover nearly the whole of the upper part of the segment, except a narrow apical band; the three segments following are covered by a pubescent band; the first segment is sharply dentate on each side, and the ventral carina is not very sharp, the intermediate segments have a fringe of sub-flavescent hairs, and the tibiæ have a double series of spines. Length $9\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (? Carnarvon).

MUTILLA TERPSICHORE.

Female.—Black or piceous, with the thorax ferruginous red on the dorsal part, clothed with a dense white glistening pubescence on the head and laterally on the thorax, where it forms two distinct elongate patches on the epimera on each side; head a little narrower than the thorax, very rugose, sub-quadrate and with a very high ridge, interrupted in the centre and very sharp at the external angle, running along the base; thorax truncate at apex, diagonal laterally form the apical angle to about one-third of the length, where it is very distinctly aculeate, and gradually narrowed from there to the declivity, where it is narrower by one-third than at its broadest part and slightly tuberculate at an equal distance from the anterior tubercle and the base; it is deeply scrobiculate, and the declivity is very sloping;

abdomen petiolate, ovate, the node of the first segment with a transverse series of six acute tubercles, sharply dentate on each side of the base and with a narrow, apical whitish band or spot, second segment covered with wide, elongate foveæ not very deep and having five white patches, *i.e.*, a triangular median one divided longitudinally in the centre, and the apex of which does not reach the anterior edge nor the base the median part, two supra-apical, median, sub-ovate ones nearly coalescing, and one on each side quite close to the lateral margin, fourth and fifth segments with a sub-quadrate median patch, third and fourth segments with a silvery white band underneath, prolonged slightly beyond the suture on the dorsal joint; ventral carina of first segment dentiform at apex, ventral part of second segment sub-carinate at the base; tibiæ with a double series of spines. Length 13 mm.

Hab. Bechuanaland (Morokweng).

This species stands quite isolated among the South African ones.

MUTILLA PANDORA.

Female.—Pale-red with the dorsal part of the abdomen black and the ventral intermediate segments rufescent, head and thorax clothed with a thick, decumbent, flavescent pubescence, hairs long, dense, dark, abdominal patches and bands slightly flavescent; head nearly as broad as the thorax, finely striolate longitudinally, posterior angles rounded slightly, eyes moderately large; thorax broader laterally in the first anterior part, sides carinate, not emarginate or dentate, declivity perpendicular, it is concave in the centre, and the disk is covered with elongate foveæ hidden by the flavescent pubescence; abdomen sub-sessile, ovate, first segment dentate on each side and short, second segment covered with raised, interrupted lines and having a narrow, juxta-basal, elongate, median patch and a supra-lateral, sub-transverse one at about the median part, equidistant from the outer margin and the centre of the disk; the three following segments are banded with white, but the band of the third one is broad in the centre only and reduced to a narrow fringe laterally; ventral carina of the basal segment indistinct; tibiæ with a double series of spines. Length 8 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Namaqualand).

MUTILLA TISIPHONE.

Female.—Head, abdomen, antennæ, and legs black, thorax red, body clothed with hairs, black on the upper part and grey underneath; head small, straight behind the eyes, which are large,

truncate transversely behind with the posterior angles not rounded, narrower than the thorax by one-fourth, very rough, and clothed with a very brief, yellowish pubescence; thorax truncate at tip, slightly ampliate laterally from the anterior angle to a little short of the median part, bi-sinuate and tri-dentate and a little narrowed from the first lateral tooth to the declivity, where it is narrower than the apex by one-fourth; it is deeply foveate, the foveæ closely set and with raised, smooth intervals forming irregular, wavy, longitudinal ridges, declivity perpendicular, serrate laterally; abdomen sessile, first joint truncate in front and with the sides parallel, and angular in the anterior part, very rugose and with a sub-quadrate silvery white patch on each side equidistant from the median and the lateral part and overlapping slightly the basal edge of the second segment which is strigose, third segment clothed with a white band broadly interrupted in the middle; ventral carina of the first segment incised in the middle with the apical part dentiform, second segment with a median raised line and a short depression on each side of the base; tibiæ with one series of spines. Length 13–16 mm.

Allied to *M. cepheus*, Sm., and *M. comparata*, Sm. In shape and size it very much resembles the former, but the head is smaller, and the two white patches on the first segment are more distant; from *M. horrida*, Sm., which has similarly arranged white spots and bands and also a head narrower than the thorax, it differs by the more slender form, more elongato-ovate abdomen, and principally by the transversely elongato-quadrate basal segment; the tibiæ have also one series of spines instead of two, and the second segment is less conspicuously strigose.

Hab. Transvaal (Klerksdorp, Boksburg), Natal (D'Urban, Frere).

MUTILLA CHIONE.

Female.—Head, antennæ, abdomen, and legs black, thorax red, body clothed with black and greyish white hairs; head closely scrobiculate, hardly pubescent, truncate behind, straight laterally with the posterior angle not rounded, space between the base and the posterior part of the eye small; thorax a little broader than the head, straight at apex with the angle sharp, nearly straight laterally but a little narrowed gradually behind where it is about one-fifth narrower at the declivity than at apex, irregularly serrate laterally with one sub-median tooth better defined than the others; it is covered on the dorsal part with long, narrow, foveate punctures, the intervals of which are raised in the form of longitudinal, wavy lines more distinct from the apex to two-thirds of the length; abdomen sub-pyriform, elongate, shagreened, second segment covered

with closely set, smooth, longitudinal raised lines reaching from the base to two-thirds of the length; the white spots on the first abdominal segment are equidistant from the median and lateral parts, and the band on the third segment is narrowly interrupted in the centre; the ventral carina of the first segment is sub-acute at apex; the tibiæ have a double row of spines. Length 9–10 mm.

Hab. Bechuanaland.

This species resembles also *M. horrida*; it is, however, smaller and more slender than the smallest examples of *M. horrida* which I have seen, and the abdomen is more pyriform.

MUTILLA CLOTHO.

Female.—Head, antennæ, abdomen, and legs black, thorax ferruginous red, body clothed with long hairs, sub-flavescent on head and thorax and beneath, black on dorsal part of abdomen; head one-third narrower than the thorax, straight laterally with the posterior angles not rounded, base not quite straight, scrobiculate, briefly pubescent; thorax scrobiculate on the dorsal part with the intervals raised, apical margin sloping slightly from the median part to the anterior angle, straight laterally from there to about one-third of the length, where there is a conspicuous, triangular tooth, and slightly attenuate past the sub-median tooth to the posterior part, the angle of which is very long and triangular, posterior declivity perpendicular; abdominal segments very densely hairy, aciculate with the exception of the second which is covered for two-thirds of the length with elongated, narrow punctures with raised intervals, the two sublateral patches on the first segment and the broadly interrupted band on the third one are whitish yellow, the sixth segment is clothed with dense sub-flavescent hairs; ventral carina of first segment sharp, truncate at tip; tibiæ with a single series of spines. Length 19 mm.

Facies of *M. horrida*, and with the white spots and band on the abdomen similar, but is easily distinguished by the long, triangular, posterior angles of the thorax; the intervals of the dorsal scrobiculation are not longitudinal laterally, and the tibiæ have a single row of spines instead of a double one.

Hab. Transvaal (no exact locality).

MUTILLA MEGAERA.

Female.—Head and thorax ferruginous red, antennæ, legs, and abdomen black, body clothed with long hairs; head closely foveate, narrower than the thorax by one-third, straight laterally behind the eyes, posterior margin slightly arcuate towards the posterior angles,

which are rounded; thorax short, subparallel, as broad as long, and slightly narrower at the declivity than at the apex, hardly emarginate laterally but with a few serrations, declivity perpendicular, dorsal part closely and regularly foveate; abdomen sessile, first joint truncate in front, sides parallel with the stalk very short, shagreened and with an elongate yellowish white patch on each side reaching from the side to a third of the width, second segment scrobiculate and having a small narrow patch on each side of the smooth median part and also a lateral short band, third segment with a narrow band reaching from the sides to about two-fifths of the length, and thus leaving the median part of about one-fifth in width uncovered, the median space between the patches on the second segment and the bands on the third joint is of equal width; ventral carina of the first joint sharp, truncate at apex; tibiæ with a double row of spines. Length 11-13 mm.

Allied to *M. bilunata*, Gerst., but the head is much smaller than the thorax, and the apical patches on the second segment are smaller.

Hab. Cape Colony (Mossel Bay, Port Elizabeth).

(MALES.)

MUTILLA MNEMOSIDES.

Very closely allied to *M. capicola*, which it resembles in size and colour, but the abdomen is ovate, not subglobose, the second segment is not so deeply foveate and the foveæ are not so elongate, the slender basal part of the first segment is much shorter, the ventral carina of the first segment is sharper at apex and base, and the second segment has a central depression limited by a distinct diverging carina on each side and two small, sharp tubercles in the centre of the basal part; in *M. capicola* there is a faint trace only of a median depression. Length 9 mm.

Hab. Natal (Estcourt).

MUTILLA MAJA.

Black, with the prothorax, the dorsal part of the mesothorax, the tegulæ, and also the scutellum red, body covered with long, dense, greyish white hairs; head subquadrate, one-third broader than long, eyes set forward, very little emarginate, not projecting beyond the outer sides; it is deeply and closely punctured, and the massive antennæ are sub-rufescent; thorax covered with deep, closely set punctures with the intervals granulose, mesothorax with a broad but not deep groove along the tegulæ, scutellum raised, metathorax foveate, declivity perpendicular, wings sub-hyaline at base, infuscate

for the remaining part; abdomen covered with very closely set round punctures, first joint with a short, slender stalk and produced in a large node and having a thin, transverse fringe of sub-erect pallid hairs at about the median part, second joint very swollen and with an apical fringe of long, dense, decumbent whitish hairs, third segment with a similar fringe; ventral carina short, sharp, truncate at both ends; tibiæ without any spine. Length 7 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Port Elizabeth); presented by Dr. H. Brauns.

This species is easily recognised by the short stalk of the basal abdominal joint, which is swollen into a large node resembling that of a male *Apterogyna*.

MUTILLA BYBLIS.

Anterior part of the head and abdomen black, posterior part of the head, neck, upper part of thorax, and base of the first abdominal segment, red, shining, antennæ and legs infuscate; head as broad as the base of the prothorax, sub-quadrate, slightly attenuate laterally behind, very rugose, villose and covered with a very short silvery pubescence; lateral part of prothorax slightly and bluntly denticulate; metathorax elongated in the shape of a truncate pyramid, covered with deep, closely set foveæ, the intervals of which are sub-tuberculate, mesothorax without any longitudinal groove; first segment of abdomen long, conspicuously petiolate, spinose laterally at base, ventral carina sharp and truncate at both ends, covered like the second segment with small, elongated, closely set punctures, the intervals of which are moderately raised and sharp, upper apical margin with a broad band of silky white hairs, second segment inflated and with a moderately broad white band, third segment also with a similar band, these two bands are replaced underneath by a less dense and narrower greyish white band, the fourth segment has also a similar fringe; intermediate and posterior tibiæ with a double series of spines; abdomen and legs, tarsi included, set with dense, long silvery white hairs. The wings are wanting in the only specimen I have been able to examine. Length 7-11 mm.

The shape of the prothorax is nearly identical with that of the same sex of *M. galanthis*, and the sculpture of the abdomen is similar, but the first abdominal segment is longer, and the foveæ of the metathorax are deeper and broader.

Hab. Bechuanaland (Moroqueng), Cape Colony (Port Elizabeth).

MUTILLA PHYLIRA.

Black, covered with dense greyish hairs, prothorax and mesothorax and also the scutellum bright red; head sub-quadrate, densely and

closely punctured and nearly as broad as the prothorax; prothorax and mesothorax and also the scutellum covered with shallow, moderately broad punctures, mesothorax with four longitudinal grooves, metathorax gradually narrowed towards the base, dehiscent, and covered with regular, closely set foveæ; first and second abdominal segments covered with closely set, elongate punctures with slightly raised intervals, apical margin of both with a narrow silky white band, third segment with a white band of the same width as the one preceding, replaced underneath as in the case of the second segment by a band of less dense grey hairs, fourth joint with a similar but less dense band on the ventral surface; eyes not emarginate; wings totally infuscate; intermediate and posterior tibiæ without spines. Length 10 mm.

Resembles *M. byblis*, but is at once distinguished by the narrower thorax and abdomen, which is also not so ovate, the colour of the thorax, and the absence of spines on the tibiæ.

Hab. Cape Colony (? Stellenbosch), Port Elizabeth.

MUTILLA ALCITHOË.

Entirely black, with the exception of the mesothorax and the scutellum which are red and covered with long, moderately dense greyish hairs; head broader than long, and equal in width to the prothorax, rounded laterally from a short distance behind the eyes which are not emarginate; it is closely punctured; prothorax and mesothorax and also the scutellum deeply punctured, the punctures moderately broad, metathorax declivous behind covered with deep, closely set foveæ with the intervals raised, and sub-tuberculate laterally; abdomen similar in shape, sculpture, and clothing to the two preceding species; intermediate tibiæ only with a double row of spines. Length 11 mm.

The shape of the abdomen is like that of *M. byblis*, but the petiole of the first segment is not quite so dilated; in the shape and sculpture of the thorax it approximates more that of *M. phylira*.

Hab. Cape Colony (Stellenbosch).

MUTILLA EGERIA.

This species resembles very much *M. alcithoë* and *M. capensis*. It is of the same size as the latter, and the sculpture and shape of the abdomen are similar, but the thorax is entirely red in *M. capensis*, whereas in *M. egeria* the thorax is black with the dorsal part of the mesothorax and the scutellum red; from *M. alcithoë*, in which the colouration of the thorax is similar, it differs in the shape of the head, which is much more elongated behind the eyes, the cheeks are

not so straight, nor are they aculeate at tip, and the eyes are not projecting; it is also much smaller. Length $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Cape Town).

MUTILLA PROCNE.

Black, set with long black hairs, turning to greyish on the legs and on the under part, prothorax totally red; head sub-quadrata, a little broader behind the eyes, which are not emarginate, very roughly and thickly punctured and a little broader than the prothorax; prothorax and mesothorax and also the scutellum closely and roughly punctured, metathorax dehiscent, gradually attenuate towards the apex, covered with moderately deep, but closely set foveæ, the intervals of which are sharp, raised, and sub-tuberculiform; abdomen as in the three preceding species, the silky white bands on the second and third segments are also very noticeable underneath, carina under the first segment hardly sharp at each end; intermediate and posterior tibiæ with one series of spines, basal joint of hind tarsi broadly dilated, compressed, sinuate inwardly, and truncate diagonally at apex; wings fuscous. Length 17 mm.

Easily distinguished by the shape of the basal joint of the hind tarsi.

Hab. Transvaal (Klerksdorp), Zambesia (Salisbury).

MUTILLA ATHIS.

Black, densely covered with long greyish hairs, mesothorax and scutellum very dark ferruginous-red; head nearly twice as wide as the length of the vertex, slightly produced behind the eyes and with the sides diagonal behind, as broad as the thorax at its widest part; eyes prominent, ovate, not emarginate, vertex very closely and deeply punctured; prothorax much rounded and produced in a sharp angle laterally, mesothorax with four longitudinal grooves and covered, like the scutellum, with closely set punctures, metathorax short, very dehiscent, gradually attenuate behind in the shape of a truncate pyramid and covered with closely set foveæ, the intervals of which are very slightly tuberculiform; first abdominal segment long, petiolate, aculeate laterally at base, covered like the second one with elongate spots with smooth, moderately raised intervals, basal part of both segments fringed with a narrow band of silky orange hairs, third segment also with a band of orange hairs of the same width as the one on the second segment; abdominal carina serrulate; tibiæ without spines; wings subhyaline for two-thirds of the length, infuscate at tip. Length $11\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

No other South African species known to me with long, petiolate basal abdominal segment has the prothorax rounded in front and aculeate laterally as the present species.

Hab. Cape Colony (Cape Town).

MUTILLA DEIOPEIA.

Black, covered with a dense greyish villosity and a short pubescence of the same colour on the head and thorax; antennæ and legs sub-rufescent; head very closely punctured, narrowed diagonally from behind the eyes, which are large and not emarginate; thorax deeply and irregularly punctured, the punctures broader and deeper on the metathorax, which is very declivous behind, one-fourth broader than long, and rounded laterally at the basal part of the declivity; abdomen with a dark cyaneous tinge, first segment covered with closely set, broad punctures, second segment very closely and finely punctured, the punctures hardly elongate and with no raised intervals, the silky white band on the third segment a little wider than that of the second; ventral carina of the first segment hardly truncate at apex, second one with a raised line reaching from the base to about the median part; tibiæ without spines. Length 8 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Worcester, Port Elizabeth).

MUTILLA CAPENSIS, Sauss.,

Reis. der Novara. Hymenopt., p. 107, pl. iv., fig. 64.

Black, with the prothorax and mesothorax, and also the scutellum red; antennæ and legs piceous red; head a little broader than the thorax, nearly twice as broad as long, very roughly punctured, eyes large, not emarginate; prothorax aculeate laterally and slightly sinuate behind the sharp projection, mesothorax with two longitudinal, median grooves, metathorax regularly attenuate behind and strongly dehiscent; the upper part is roughly and closely punctured, and the punctures on the metathorax much broader and deeper than in the prothorax and mesothorax; first segment of abdomen long, petiolate, basal part of the first, second, and third segments with a narrow silky white band, second segment covered with narrow, elongate, closely set punctures; ventral carina on the first segment truncate at apex, the point sharp; tibiæ without spines; wings hyaline or nearly so at base, infusate at tip. Length 8 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Cape Town).

The sculpture of the abdomen and the white pubescent bands are exactly as in the female. I have specimens of both sexes caught *in copulâ*.

MUTILLA IMITATRIX, Smith,
New Species of Hymenopt., 1879, p. 194.

Black, covered with long, dense, whitish hairs, intermingled with black ones, first and second abdominal segments bright red; head and thorax clothed with a slightly flavescent pubescence, very thick on the scutellum; head with large eyes hardly emarginate, slightly broader than the thorax, space between the eyes and the outer angle moderate, posterior angle rounded; suture of the prothorax and mesothorax deeply marked, mesothorax very convex, scutellum also very convex, tegulæ very small, metathorax sloping, moderately quadrate; abdomen petiolate, with the basal joint moderately long and covered with elongate punctures like the second one, and with no trace of whitish patch or band, second segment with a narrow black band at apex, fourth and fifth segments clothed with a white band; ventral carina of first segment produced in a long median spine, second segment with a sharp, median carina reaching to about half the length; tibiæ spinose. Length $8\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Transvaal (Klerksdorp), both sexes.

MUTILLA SEMELE.

Rufo-testaceous, abdomen with the exception of the first basal segment and the apical one fuscous black, legs flavescent, the whole body covered with long, villous, pallid hairs; head small, with the eyes very large, prominent and not emarginate, nearly the whole of the vertical part occupied by the ocelli, which are very large and very convex, punctures hardly discernible; antennæ moderately long and thick, but filiform; thorax rugulose, mesothorax with two median longitudinal grooves, metathorax deeply and closely foveate; first segment of abdomen long, petiolate, and with a narrow fuscous band at the apex, ventral carina reaching from base to apex and serrulate, second segment punctulate and fuscous like the three following; tibiæ without spines; wings hyaline, the stigma and apical part of the fore wings slightly fuscous; they have only one cubital cell well defined, no recurrent nervure, no discoidal or apical cell, and the third submarginal one is not closed. Length 8–11 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Carnarvon).

Resembles *M. pedunculata*, Klug, from Egypt and Arabia.

MUTILLA THISBE.

Allied to the preceding species, but very light testaceous and with the apex of the first and second segments narrowly marginate with fuscous, third segment entirely fuscous; sculpture, vestiture, and

shape of *M. semele*; the basal segment is equally long and slender, but the node is not quite so thick and the abdomen is a little more elongato-ovate; legs without spines; neuration and colour of wings as in *M. semele*. Length 8–11½ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Carnarvon, Namaqualand).

MUTILLA AMALTHEA.

Head and thorax bluish black, metathorax dark cyaneous, abdomen distinctly cyaneous, legs and antennæ black, tegulæ dark ferruginous; pubescence dense, greyish black; head small, very rugose in front, closely punctured behind, eyes moderately large and slightly emarginate; prothorax and mesothorax, and also the scutellum, deeply and closely punctured, mesothorax with two median, longitudinal grooves, metathorax foveate, and with a broad groove reaching from the base to one-fourth of the length, smooth and with the sides marginate; abdominal segments closely punctured, the punctures on the second segment deep and broad, median part of the second and third segments with a smooth, depressed narrow line, basal segment a little elongate but not subpedunculate, ventral carina of first segment aculeate behind; the whole abdomen is clothed with dark hairs; tibiæ non-spinose; legs clothed with a slightly brownish villosity; antennæ thick, joints slightly marginate in the upper margin, and a little ampliate underneath; wings entirely infusate. Length 10½–12 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Stellenbosch).

MUTILLA GORGE.

Entirely similar to *M. amalthea* in shape and sculpture; the antennæ are also thick and the joints alike, the colour is also blue-black on the head and thorax, but the mesothorax, scutellum, and tegulæ are red, and the former has also two very distinct longitudinal median grooves; the abdomen is cyaneous, clothed with black villous hairs, and similarly punctured; the wings are totally infusate, and the ventral carina of the first segment is identical in shape. Length 12 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Stellenbosch).

MUTILLA ACIDALIA.

Black, clothed with a dense black pubescence except on the vertex of the head and the prothorax where the pubescence is golden-yellow, third dorsal segment of abdomen nearly entirely covered by a silky white band; head small, very rugose, eyes large, ovate, not emar-

ginate; thorax very rugose, mesothorax with four distinct longitudinal grooves and produced behind in each side in a blunt, dentiform, horizontal process, not grooved on the upper part; metathorax transverse, slightly rounded laterally at apex, scrobiculate; first basal segment short, petiolate, fringed with a band of white hairs, ventral carina sharp, truncate at apex, second segment deeply and closely punctured in the anterior part and laterally, the ventral part with a very distinct sharp median carina reaching nearly to the apex, and a less conspicuous and much shorter one on each side, third dorsal segment with a broad silky white band hardly reaching the sides; tibiæ without spines; wings fuscous, but with a sub-violaceous tinge. Length 14–16 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Cape Town, Stellenbosch, Worcester), Port Elizabeth.

Allied to *M. Godefredi*, Rados. and Sich., but easily distinguished by the yellow pubescence clothing the vertex of the head and the prothorax, the presence of three ventral carinæ on the second segment of the abdomen, and the absence of an apical white silky patch on the dorsal part of the thorax, the non-interrupted white band on the third abdominal segment, and also the more carinate process of the scutellum.

MUTILLA SPECULATRIX, Smith,
New Species of Hymenoptera, p. 194.

Black, with the sides of the mesothorax and an interrupted band on the third segment of abdomen clothed with a white pubescence, first and second segment of abdomen red; head thickly clothed with short, dense white and black hairs, eyes large, emarginate; mandibles arcuate, very slightly incised at tip; thorax rugose, mesothorax with two very distinct median grooves, and slightly tuberculate alongside the tegulæ, post-scutellum clothed with a white pubescence, metathorax rounded behind, sub-carinate laterally, foveate; wings purplish for two-thirds of the length, sub-hyaline at base; abdomen closely punctured, intervals smooth, band on third segment narrowly interrupted in the centre; ventral carina of first segment long, sharp, twice incised; tibiæ without any spines. Length $8\frac{1}{2}$ – $10\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Cape Town).

MUTILLA TYRO.

Shape, size, and colour of *M. cloantha*, but the mesothorax is not clothed with greyish or sub-flavescent hairs, and the post-scutellary region and the base of the metathorax are clothed with a dense, silky subflavescent pubescence; the metathorax has a broad, median groove,

reaching from the base to the median part, not highly carinate laterally and ending in an aculeate tubercle; the third segment only of the abdomen is banded with white, and the spurs of the tibiæ are white.

This species is closely allied to *M. charaxes*, Sm., from Guinea; it has also no white or subflavescent pubescence on the prothorax, and only one band on the third abdominal segment, but in *M. tyro* the metathorax is clothed at base with a thick pubescence, and the groove is neither so long nor so aculeate, nor is it carinate laterally; the abdominal band is not interrupted in the centre. Length $14\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Port Elizabeth; Uitenhage).

MUTILLA CLOANTHA.

Black, with the first segment of abdomen totally red, second segment also red but with an apical narrow black margin, body covered with a dense pubescence, greyish white on the frontal part and the prothorax, band on the abdomen silvery white; head transverse, straight laterally behind, eyes moderately large, deeply emarginate, punctures broad, closely set, antennæ massive; thorax deeply and closely punctured, prothorax clothed with a dense greyish white pubescence, mesothorax with two median distinct grooves and two supra-lateral ones less defined, tegulæ very large, piceous red, scutellum convex, slightly emarginate behind, metathorax deeply foveate and having at about the median part two small transverse ridges more or less aculeate and not connected with the base by a groove; first and second segments of abdomen very roughly shagreened, third basal segment only clothed with a silky white band; abdominal carina of the first segment produced in a long vertical tooth at apex; tibiæ not spinose; wings infusate from a short distance from the base. Length $13-13\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

The difference between this species and *M. exaltata*, Sm., consists in the absence of a pubescent band on the fourth segment; the metathorax of the latter has no median groove, and the transverse carina is somewhat bifid and not much developed.

Hab. Cape Colony (Cape Town, Stellenbosch, Worcester, Kowie).

MUTILLA HERMIONE.

Black, clothed with whitish villose hairs; mesothorax and scutellum red, tegulæ piceous red; head very rugose, transverso-quadrangle, not rounded laterally behind, slightly broader than the prothorax at apex and having two median longitudinal narrow grooves in the posterior part; mesothorax, scutellum, and sides punctulate, metathorax declivous, a little attenuate and rounded

laterally behind; abdomen neither pedunculate nor petiolate, first abdominal segment with a basal lateral spine, and closely punctured like the following ones, punctures moderately deep, narrow and with smooth intervals, the whitish bands on the three basal segments very narrow; eyes slightly emarginate; ventral carina, abrupt and sharp at tip, denticulate in the middle; legs without spines; wings slightly infusate from one-third of the length to the apex. Length 7 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Hope Town), Port Elizabeth.

MUTILLA APPIAS.

Black, densely covered with a greyish villosity; head nearly as broad as the prothorax, diagonally attenuate behind the eyes which are large, not emarginate; prothorax, mesothorax and scutellum roughly shagreened, metathorax short, very declivous, nearly twice as broad as long with the basal part of the declivity rounded, red, and covered with broad, deep punctures, broader and with the intervals raised in the median part, prothorax with a broad band of dense whitish hairs covering nearly the whole of the surface; first abdominal segment moderately long but distinctly petiolate, subfoveate, second segment closely punctured, the punctures deeper and sub-elongate in the anterior part, while the posterior part and also the sides are only deeply aciculate; ventral ridge of the first abdominal segment sharp, truncate and sub-aculeate at apex; tibiæ without spines; wings totally infusate. Length $10\frac{1}{2}$ –14 mm.

Hab. Transvaal (Klerksdorp), Cape Colony (Port Elizabeth), Natal (Estcourt).

MUTILLA CINCHREIS.

Black, clothed with dense, short, villous black hairs, dorsal part of abdomen with a faint, dark cyaneous tinge; antennæ and legs opaque black, the joints of the latter thick and sub-acute inwardly at tip; head rugose, eyes deeply emarginate; mesothorax with two deep, median longitudinal grooves, metathorax more broadly and deeply punctured than the prothorax mesothorax and sides, declivous behind and rounded laterally; first abdominal segment short, not petiolate, the segments following closely punctured, the apical bands on the first and second segments narrow, the one on the third segment broad and nearly clothing the whole of it; ventral carina of first segment short, truncate at tip, both ends sharp; tibiæ without spines; wings infusate all over. Length 9 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Worcester, Port Elizabeth).

M. deiopeia is the South African species, the description of which

would agree most with that of *M. cinchreis*; but the latter is more robust, the antennæ are very much longer and thicker, the first abdominal segment is short and not petiolate, the second segment and following are more pyriform, and the ventral part of the second segment has no carina.

M. HIPPOLYTE.

Black, abdomen with a faint dark-blue tinge, tegulæ red; head and thorax clothed with long, dense, sub-flavescent hairs, abdominal bands orange-yellow; head transverse, rugose, straight laterally behind the eyes which are slightly emarginate; thorax rugose, mesothorax with two longitudinal grooves, metathorax with the posterior angles rounded; abdomen sessile, band on the first segment overlapping the base of the second, which is covered with short, elongate, densely set punctures, and has on each side a narrow band reaching a quarter of the width, third segment covered with a broad band interrupted in the centre; ventral carina of first segment truncate and aculeate at base; wings infusate throughout. Length 11 mm.

Allied to *M. tecmessa*, but differs by the colour of the thorax, which is entirely black with the tegulæ red, whereas in *M. tecmessa* the dorsal part of the prothorax and mesothorax and the scutellum are red, the second segment of the abdomen is covered with small, closely set, elongate punctures instead of moderately deep, round, non-confluent ones, the abdomen is nearly black instead of cyaneous, the apical band on the second segment is very broadly interrupted instead of reaching from side to side, and the ventral carina of the first segment is more truncate and more aculeate at base.

Hab. Cape Colony (? Calvinia).

MUTILLA NYCTIMENE.

Totally black, clothed with black and white hairs; head closely punctured, the hairs in the anterior part and along the posterior part silvery white, eyes not emarginate; thorax closely and deeply punctured, the punctures on the metathorax broader and deeper, mesothorax covered with a dense, greyish white pubescence, mesothorax with two longitudinal grooves not very apparent, scutellum raised, convex, post-scutellum with a small fascicle of white hairs, metathorax with the posterior angles rounded; abdomen sub-petiolate, all the segments finely shagreened, basal joint with a narrow, apical silvery white band, second segment with a broad, somewhat rounded pubescent white patch placed in the middle of the basal part and reaching to about the median part, apical

marginal band narrower than the one on the third segment which clothes it entirely; ventral carina of first segment, short, sinuate, sharply aculeate at apex, second one with a distinct median carina reaching from the base to the median part; tibiæ without spines; wings totally infuscate. Length 13 mm.

Hab. Zambesia (Umfuli River).

MUTILLA PROSERPINA.

Black, with the thorax bright red, and the spots and bands on the abdomen sub-flavescent; head transverse, nearly straight laterally, arcuate behind, twice as broad as the thorax, roughly and closely punctured, frontal tubercles distinct, eyes set forward; thorax without any noticeable suture between the prothorax and mesothorax, tegulæ very small, almost rudimentary, no wings, scutellum hardly defined, metathorax ampliate, as wide as the prothorax, rounded laterally behind; abdomen sub-pyriform, sub-sessile, second segment with two median rounded spots equidistant from base and apex, third segment with a sub-flavescent band, apical segment pubescent, and spines long; ventral carina of first segment truncate at both ends; tibiæ with a double series of spines. Length 3 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (? Beaufort West).

The general appearance is that of a female with thorax constricted laterally in the median part; the almost rudimentary tegulæ tend to prove that the disappearance of the wings is not accidental. I have, however, seen one example only.

MUTILLA ERINNYS.

Male.—Black, with the prothorax, mesothorax and the scutellum red; head moderately small, scrobiculate, transverse on the vertex, with the eyes distinctly emarginate; prothorax and mesothorax foveate, tegulæ of the same colour, mesothorax without any longitudinal grooves, scutellum distinctly carinate laterally, the carinae projecting in a sharp tooth beyond the median part which is declivous and has a narrow incision in the middle separating it in two short lobes, metathorax with two deep, broad, smooth depressions close to the post-scutellum, declivous at base with the posterior angles produced in a long carinate and triangular process; abdomen sessile, closely punctured, the punctures on the second segment not so closely set and leaving a narrow, nearly smooth median interval with a narrow, longitudinal line, first segment with a quadrate, sub-lateral white patch, third and fourth segments with a moderately broad band extending on each side from the side to two-fifths of the width; this band is, however, narrower on the fourth than on the third segment; ventral carina of the first joint in

the shape of a long incurved tooth, second joint also with a median carina ending in a sharp, long, dentiform process at the apex; tibiae without spines; wings fuscous except at the extreme base. Length 19 mm.

Hab. Transvaal (Barberton).

The dentiform process on the ventral surface of the second segment of the abdomen is nearly similar to that of *M. calcariventris*, Rados. and Sich.

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